DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 302 270 IR 052 609

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TITLE Some Characteristics of International Requests for Loans and Photocopies Handled by the Physical Sciences and Technology Libraries of the University of California, Los Angeles.
PUB DATE May 86
NOTE 329p.; M.L.S. Thesis, University of California at Los Angeles.
PUB TYPE Dissertations/Theses - Master Theses (042) -- Tests/Evaluation Instruments (160)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC14 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Academic Libraries; Developed Nations; Developing Nations; Foreign Countries; Higher Education; *Information Systems; *Interlibrary Loans; *Library Cooperation; Library Statistics; Physical Sciences; Questionnaires; Reprography; Surveys; Union Catalogs
IDENTIFIERS Turnaround Time; *Universal Availability of Publications; *Universal Bibliographic Control

ABSTRACT

This study was designed to examine the degree of success of two current programs of the International Federation of Library Associations--Universal Availability of Publications (UAP) and Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC)--as they are seen from the point of view of one library. The data analyzed were culled from 237 interlibrary loan requests received from libraries outside the United States by the Physical Sciences and Technology Libraries' Interlibrary Services Section of the University of California at Los Angeles. The analyses considered various aspects of the requests and the borrowing institutions, together with the known responses of the Interlibrary Services Section as a lender. Control of the report literature was found to be unsatisfactory because libraries tend not to state whether they have verified titles in bibliographic or union catalogs, nor do they state if they make use of their national centers. Clarification of responses in the area of "incomplete" transactions and use of national centers to verify citations was sought through a postcard survey of Canadian libraries, which constituted the largest group of users. More investigation is needed in several areas of response to national and international interlibrary loans by U.S. libraries. Appendixes include notes on the variables and values; results of the questionnaire to Canadian libraries; the cover letter to Canadian libraries; a test of the questionnaire; and 75 tables. (27 notes/references; 17 references cited) (CGD)

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SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNATIONAL REQUESTS FOR LOANS AND PHOTOCOPIES HANDLED BY THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY LIBRARIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES

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May 1986

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Abstract

This study analyses data culled from 237 interlibrary loan requests received from libraries outside the United States. All were handled by the Physical Sciences & Technology Libraries' Interlibrary Services Section of the University of California, Los Angeles. It considers various aspects of the requests and borrowing institutions, together with the response to the requests of the Interlibrary Services, to examine the success or otherwise of two current programs of the International Federation of Library Associations -- Universal Availability of Publications and Universal Bibliographic Control -- as they are seen from the point of view of one library. Control of report literature was found to be unsatisfactory. Libraries tend not to state whether they have verified titles in bibliographies or union catalogs, nor do they state if they make use of their national centers. Use of centers did not improve the supply rate. In comparison with the British Library's satisfaction rates the Physical Sciences unit did poorly. More investigation is needed in several areas of interlibrary loan in the USA regarding response to national and international loans.

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Some Characteristics of International Requests for Loans and Photocopies Handled by the Physical Sciences & Technology Libraries of the University of California, Los Angeles

1. Introduction

1.1 This study analyses data culled from 237 interlibrary loan requests received from libraries outside the United States. All were handled by the Physical Sciences & Technology Libraries' Interlibrary Services Section (PSTL-ILL) of the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA). It was intended that various characteristics of the requests and borrowing institutions be used, together with the known responses of PSTL-ILL as a lender, to examine the success of UAP (Universal Availability of Publications) and UBC (Universal Bibliographic Control), two programs sponsored by the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA), as they are seen to operate from the viewpoint of one library. The study purposed to identify shortcomings in the programs, with some emphasis on the showing of the USA and PSTL, in particular. Given that interlending in the USA is decentralised and that the system does not incorporate a national lending collection comparable in function to the British Library's, it falls to the large research libraries in this

country to try to satisfy the demand between them. One of the elements in this paper is a comparison, limited to a few basic measures, of PSTL's performance with that of the British Library Document Supply Centre (BLDSC). It will try to offer possible solutions, and to suggest areas for further investigation.

1.2 Background

> The programme of UAP calls for each country to accept responsibilities for collecting its own publications comprehensively and making its national publications available to other countries as required, for example through interlending procedures. (1)

To further the UAP program, the Standing Committee of IFLA's Section on Interlending includes among its guidelines for procedures a recommendation that

> each country (or in some federated countries, each state or province) should have a centre for international lending. (2)

First issued in 1978 the guidelines continue to represent valid IFLA policy.

The success with which BLDSC responds to international requests lends weight to the IFLA recommendation. However,

even in Britain, which operates its efficient system based on a single, large collection, there is a substantial measure of reliance on the country's regional union catalogs and the libraries that contribute to them. The results of a survey conducted over a six-week period in 1977 show that 33% of the requests for British publications received by the British Library (BL) were not satisfied from BLDSC stock and had to be referred to other United Kingdom libraries. (3) While an individual library's level of participation may be small, its success rate is not without importance in the context of the national effort to make universally available both its own publications and those from other countries.

The success rate of the individual library takes on a greater significance in those countries that do not have a national agency to coordinate the response to international requests. In the USA only the National Library of Medicine functions at this level, although, unlike BL, it does not allow its material to circulate abroad. (4) The Library of Congress (LC), which has a collection that can match that of BL in both depth and range, has never been designated a national library, although it has assumed some of the functions associated with such institutions; neither does the National Agricultural Library serve as a clearinghouse for international requests for American publications in its subject scope. Both these libraries are prepared to lend material abroad, but it has been made clear to the internat-

ional library community that, when it comes to interlibrary loans, they wish to be considered as libraries of "last resort". (5) Given that interlending in the USA is decentralised, the availability of publications must be dependent, in part, on the performance of every library.

> Availability may in the end be due to large and national libraries, but it begins in the small and local ones. (6)

Although that was said about libraries in their role as borrowing institutions, it seems applicable also to their lending function, especially in countries lacking the large, national interlending centers.

Availability is also dependent upon the existence of a bibliographic record for every publication. This is the raison d'etre of another major IFLA program that is closely linked with the UAP program: Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC). While UBC has focused on the establishment and/or improvement of national bibliographies and other primary listings of material, union catalogs have not been overlooked. The importance to UAP of holdings information was stressed by Wilfred Saunders when he said that the "first and obvious prerequisite is to know <u>what</u> is available and <u>where</u>." (7) In the context of an interlending system like that of the USA this aspect of UBC assumes a dominant position.

The apparent concentration in both the IFLA programs on national systems of availability stems from the belief that each country should be responsible for making its own imprints available, for as Line has pointed out, "National Availability of Publications (NAP) is a prerequisite of Universal Availability." (8)

1.3 Purpose

This analysis of international requests for loans and photocopies was undertaken with several complementary purposes in mind, all of which fall within the scope of UAP. Given the decentralised environment of interlending in the USA and the constraints that prevent LC from offering many of the services now associated with a national library, every major collection in the country becomes, to some extent, a pseudo-center and has to be looked upon as such by libraries abroad.

As the UCLA library system is among the country's foremost research collections, its response to interlending can be viewed as that of just such a center and a comparison of its success rate in this capacity can usefully be made with the BL rates given in the survey already quoted. In concentrating on PSTL, the study is able simultaneously to look at the performance of a research collection and an individual library. It is worthwhile to focus on the lending role of an individual library for two reasons. First, this

function is rarely considered; as Waldhart points out: "In most evaluation studies, libraries use success rate to denote successful borrowing, not lending, activities." (9) Secondly, statistics of international lending, like those reported annually by the IFLA Office of Inernational Lending, concentrate on the work done by national and other centralised institutions. (10)

Then, there is the question of UCLA's contribution to the availability of American imprints. Its performance with regard to items with a UCLA imprint is of particular interest, for it is not unreasonable to expect it to house a comprehensive collection of these publications.

The UBC aspect of the study is limited to the verification of citations and holdings. Among the procedures for requesting material IFLA's guidelines state:

> To ensure that inadequate or inaccurate requests are not sent abroad the borrowing library shall verify, and where necessary complete, the bibliographic details of items to the best of its ability, giving the source of reference where possible. (11)

The degree to which libraries adhere to the implicit principle is of interest in itself, but its true relevance to the study is discovering whether the omission of this data from the borrowers' applications is owing to mere

carelessness on the part of the requestor, or indicative of gaps in the bibliographies and union catalogs. Availability remains the chief point of reference, however, and, to that extent, the UBC element is contained within UAP.

Writing of the basic requirements of UAP, Stephen Vickers lists those that are essential to effective availability, among which are to be found some that are germane to this study.

> -- that libraries . . . develop effective policies and procedures for the acquisition of material . . . to serve present and future needs;
> -- that libraries . . . develop effective policies and procedures for the supply of publications, either in the original or, . . . , as copies, to remote as well as local users;
> -- that the library and archive system of each country is such as to ensure the retention for loan purposes of at least one copy of all publications issued;
> -- that individual countries accept full responsibility for the acquisition, loan, either in the original or as a copy, and retention of all their own publications to meet the needs of their own citizens and

those of other countries. (12)

The study's purpose may now be summarised, as follows:

a. To identify characteristics of requests and borrowing institutions and the effectiveness of the UCLA Interlibrary Loans Service's response to them;

b. To examine the success of the IFLA's UBC and UAP programs in the light of the characteristics of the requests mentioned above, and UCLA's of effectiveness;

c. To identify shortcomings in UAP and UBC, with some emphasis on the showing of the United States, and UCLA in particular;

d. To offer possible solutions;

e. To suggest areas for further investigation.

1.4 Methodology

a. Identification of variables and values. Variables and values were chosen in the expectation that they would, when variously crosstabulated and analysed, illuminate the areas under consideration in the study, i.e. the UAP and UBC programs, and UCLA's contribution to their success. The analyses were designed to provide information on the following topics, among others:

Do some countries and kinds of library achieve a better success rate than others?

Is this rate influenced by bibliographical verif-

ication?

Is it influenced by the use of union catalogs?

Is it influenced by the use of national centers?

Is attention to the above more prevalent in some countries than in others?

Is attention to the above more prevalent in certain kinds of library than in others?

Is the satisfaction rate affected by the format of the document?

Is the satisfaction rate affected by fees?

Is PSTL a good supplier of US imprints?

How successfully does PSTL supply UCLA publications?

Is PSTL more successful in supplying newer rather than older material?

Does there seem to be comprehensive coverage of US (and UCLA) publications?

Do the requests show a disparity of interest within the disciplines comprising the physical sciences?

Do the requests indicate that information ages more rapidly in some of the sciences?

The variables are listed and discussed in Section 2, below.

b. Identification of "incomplete" variables and solutions to them.

Application forms for completed transactions were

examined. While satisfactory for many of the purposes in hand, they did not supply all the data that were required for analysis. For example, some of them gave no indication whether or not the citation had been verified or a union catalog checked for holdings . In some instances verification might not have been possible. UCLA master's theses are not listed routinely, as are dissertations. It was not feasible to contact all the libraries, whose requests fell into the "incomplete" category, and expect them to provide the details required. A number of the requests were well over twelve months old and it was considered unlikely that staff would be able to trace this information, as their files might contain no more than copies of the very documents we found to be lacking in data.

Nevertheless, an approach had to be made, because of the importance to the study of being able to compare what had actually happened with what, from the data on the application forms, was thought to have happened. Canadian libraries constituted, without doubt, the largest group of users. Many of them indicated their sources of reference for both the citation and holdings. In addition, several of them indicated that this information had been supplied by the Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (CISTI). This raised the further question of how many of the libraries in the sample had made use of a national center without having stated the fact. It was decided, therefore,

to select twenty Canadian applications that lacked information of this kind and contact the libraries that had generated them. A brief questionnaire was devised, which was mailed with a photocopy of the application form and a letter explaining the purpose of the enquiry.

It was hoped that the responses might be sufficiently weighted in a single direction, to allow a tentative conclusion concerning the use of bibliographies, union catalogs and national centers to be reached.

The substance of the replies is reported in Appendix B below. The texts of the letter and the questionnaire are reproduced as Appendices C and D.

A concomitant to the library use of union catalogs is the presence in those catalogs of records for the items requested and data on UCLA holdings. It was not feasible to verify every title lacking holdings information to see if a union catalog record existed. Therefore, this task was limited to two classes of material: journal titles and UCLA publications. A selection of the most common and easily accessible printed union catalogs was used. The journals were checked against the Union List of Serials and New Serial Titles (jointly referred to by the acronym ULS) and the 1907-1984 cumulative edition of the Chemical Abstracts Service Source Index (CASSI). The UCLA imprints were checked against the National Union Catalog (NUC). Both categories were also searched for on the OCLC database. This is the

largest database of its kind for US holdings, and it is used in several countries abroad. These union catalogs were not searched for every title being verified. It was considered sufficient that the record appear in at least one place. The results were coded as one of the variables (see Section 2.11, below).

Identifying the use of national centers was somewhat problematical. The IFLA Brief Guide to Centres of International Lending and Photocopying identifies centers which accept requests from other countries, but it is not clear if they are also the channels through which their countries' borrowing needs pass. Some countries, like Canada, use the bibliographical resources of their national centers to help verify citations and holdings.

c. Data were coded according to the specifications of the SPSSx program, input and analysed. Interpretation of the analyses are reported below, in Section 3.

1.5 The Sample

The interlibrary loan function at UCLA is a decentralised one, being shared by four units:

Biomedical, which handles requests in the life sciences;

Law;

Physical Sciences & Technology (PSTL-ILL), which handles requests for all aspects of the mathematical

sciences, physics, chemistry, the earth and space sciences, and engineering;

The Interlibrary Loan Unit at the University Research Library, which serves the remaining subject departments on campus.

It was decided to concentrate on the records held by PSTL-ILL. The choice was influenced by the knowledge that that unit receives a regular flow of international requests for loans and photocopies.

In all, some 237 cases were available for analysis. Research was limited to the files of records maintained; of no appreciable length, these went back only to January 1984. Furthermore, several records contained insufficient detail and could not be used. It was felt, nonetheless, that this relatively small sample would yield tolerable results. In addition to the arguments already given and the stated aims of the study, support for the decision rested on a likely prospective comparison between the results of this study and those of a parallel one on requests in the humanities and the social science, that could, very usefully, be conducted. The similarities and differences between them may reasonably be expected to point to trends that might indicate both the strengths and weaknesses of the current UAP and UBC programs in general, and allow an assessment to be made of UCLA's contribution to them in particular.

2. Variables and values

2.1 Country - grouped : CTGP

1 Canada

2 Europe, Australia, New Zealand

3 Latin America, Africa, Asia

2.2 Country - individual : CTRY

AL	Australia	JP	Japan
AU	Austria	KO	South Korea
BR	Brasil	MX	Mexico
CA	Canada	NO	Norway
CH	China	NZ	New Zealand
DK	Denmark	PE	Peru
FI	Finland	PO	Poland
FR	France	PR	Portugal
GE	West Germany	SA	South Africa
HK	Hong Kong	SP	Spain
HU	Hungary	SS	Soviet Union
IN	India	SW	Sweden
IS	Israel	TH	Thailand
IT	Italy	UK	United Kingdom

2.3 Library type : LIBY

1 Academic

2 National, and centralised borrowing agencies

3 Special, public

4 Non-library requestors (information brokers, bookstores, individuals)

2.4 Material type : MATE

1 Monograph (other than those falling in the categories below)

2 Conference proceedings/ paper

3 Report

4 Thesis, dissertation

5 Journal

6 Other (unpublished paper, short course, etc.)

2.5 Place of imprint - grouped : IMGR

1 Requestor's country

2 USA (except UCLA)

3 UCLA

4 Other

2.6 Country of imprint - individual : IMCY

~~Two-letter codes (See Section 2.2, above)~~

2.7 Date of imprint : IMDA

1 1980 +

2 1970 - 1979

3 Pre 1970

4 No date

2.8 Subject of the request : SUBJ

1 Mathematical sciences, including computer programming

2 Engineering

3 Chemistry

4 Earth and space sciences

5 Physics

6 Other

2.9 Verification in a bibliographical source (by requesting library): VRBI

0 Not verified

1 Verified

2.10 Verification in union catalogs (by requesting libraries) : VRUC

0 Not verified

1 Verified

2.11 Holdings in union catalogs (verified by investigator) : UCAT

AN	In ULS/NST	: without UCLA holdings
AY	" " "	: with " "
CN	In CASSI	: without " "
CY	" "	: with " "
LN	In OCLC	: without " "
LY	" "	: with " "
ON	In others (NUC, Soviet serials, etc.)	: without UCLA holdings
OY	" "	: with " "
TO	Not in the above	
XX	Not verified	

2.12 National center : NACT

0	Not used, or cannot tell if used
1	Used

2.13 Receipt time - between given date and receipt by PSTL-ILL : RECD

1	Up to 7 days
2	8 - 14 days
3	15 + days

2.14 Turnaround time : TURN

1 Same day

2 Up to 48 hours

3 3 - 5 days

4 6 + days

5 Not known

2.15 UCLA holdings : HELD

0 Not held

1 Held

2.16 Request satisfied : SUPL

0 Not satisfied

1 Satisfied

2.17 Supply status : NOTS

1 Not applicable (i.e. supplied)

2 Owned but not available

3 Not owned

4 Part or volume not owned

5 Other (copyright compliance lacking, bad citation, charges)

2.18 Willingness to pay charges : PAYT

1 $0 (i.e. not willing, or lacking statement)

2 Up to $10

3 $10 +

4 Willing, but no amount specified

2.19 Format : FORM

1 Loan

2 Photocopy or microform copy

3 Either

3. Analysis and interpretation of the data

3.1 Countries from which requests were received

Canadian libraries made greater demands on PSTL's interlending system than did the libraries of any other country, accounting for 43.9% of the total. The largest number of requests from the other countries came from Mexico (8.9%), Britain (8%) and Australia (6.8%) [Table 1]. It is, perhaps, not surprising to find that more than half the requests emanated from the USA's immediate neighbours.

Table 2 indicates that 79.7% of the requests were received from the developed world. This figure has to be adjusted to include the demand from Japan and South Africa, which have been grouped with the countries of Asia and Africa. The actual figure for the developed countries is, therefore, 85.2%. Writing in 1982, Maurice Line said

> The main growth of demand on other countries has, up to now, been in the developed countries (13)

and it appears from the PSTL sample that the situation has not altered. Indeed, it is not likely to do so as long as certain conditions continue to exist in the developing countries. These have been identified as

> (a) the very small number of individuals, relative to the total population, involved in research activity or advanced study at the

masters or doctoral level; (b) the fact that the reading habit is poorly developed; (c) the relatively low level of literacy and the fact that the majority of the population are only literate in the national or indigenous languages; and (d) the existence of a strong oral tradition for the communication of information. (14)

3.2 Libraries from which requests were received

Among the basic principles of international lending agreed by the Standing Committee of IFLA's Section on Interlending is one that says that

> each country should have a national centre or centres, to serve as a channel both for outgoing and incoming requests. (15)

However, a mere 16% of the sample emanated from such centers [Table 3]. Only Japan and South Africa appear to make exclusive use of their own centers, though use by such centers in Denmark, the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom is also significant [Table 4]. In some countries, for example in Canada, national centers are used for bibliographical verification and to find holdings information, but the individual borrowing libraries are responsible for making their own requests. The use of national centers is commented on below, in Section 3.8.

Just over 50% of the demand came from academic libraries [Table 3]. A significant proportion were from academic libraries in the developed world [Table 5]. Were it always possible to tell from the data on the application forms emanating from the national centers, on behalf of exactly which libraries they were for, it is likely that the academic share would rise. Of course, a percentage of this demand would represent the needs of the national centers themselves, e.g. to fill gaps in their journal runs, or replace damaged pages.

3.3 Materials and subjects sought

The most frequently requested types of material were journal articles (42.2%), reports (23.2%) and conference papers (15.2%) [Table 6].

Table 9 shows that 35% of the journal articles fell into the earth and space science disciplines, 21% into the chemical and 22% into the engineering disciplines. However, while in chemistry and the earth and space sciences, journals represented the bulk of the requirements (72.4% and 60.3% respectively), in engineering they amounted to only 24.2%. In this subject area, for which the largest number of requests was recorded (38.4%) [Table 7], conference papers and technical reports proved to be of equal importance with journal literature (22%, 30.8% and 24.2% respectively). Reports appear to be comparatively more significant than

other materials in the mathematical sciences.

Table 10 displays the incidence of the five main publishing formats in the four subject areas of highest use. What appears especially noteworthy is the lack of interest in chemical monographs, reports and theses. The only significant formats in that subject are journal articles and conference papers (75% and 17.9% respectively). Conference literature was required chiefly in engineering (57.1%). Journal literature did not have any prominence in the mathematical sciences (7.1%). In general, the variation in use of the five formats was less extreme in the mathematical sciences and engineering, though each of them displays an exception: higher use of reports in mathematics (35.7% of that subject area) and low use of the monograph in engineering (8% of the subject).

Greater use was made of material published between 1970 and 1979 (39.2%) than in the other periods [Table 8]. Post-1970 imprints accounted for 72.6% of all items requested, which confirms the held view that older material is less frequently sought in the sciences than the newer. However, this does not appear to apply equally to all types of material [Table 11]. Monographs and journals show little variation across the period divisions. Reports and theses peak in the 1970-1979 period (44.4% and 52.2% respectively). Interest in pre-1970 theses and conference papers wanes sharply, falling to 13.9% for conferences and 13% for

theses. Nonetheless, the overall impression is that use of material by published format is not influenced by the imprint date.

Although the age of a requested item is not correlated with its format, it would seem that the imprint date and subject matter are related. Lamda stands at 0.04167 and the chi-square significance is 0.0355. There is a reduced interest in pre-1970 imprints in general, but it is not uniform over all the subject areas. It is marked in the mathematical sciences, in which pre-1970 items represent only 11.1% of the mathematical material requestsd. In chemistry it is 34.5%, which is 10.4% higher than the 1970-1979 requests, a reversal of the trend displayed by the other sciences in the table; mathematics and engineering peak slightly during this time period, while the earth and space sciences demand is the highest at 50.9%.

The full tables for the crosstabulation of material type and imprint date, and the subject of the request and imprint date, contain some values that are not useful for this set of analyses. Nevertheless, they are included for the sake of completeness [Tables 12 and 14].

3.4 Place of publication

That publications should be made available by libraries in the countries in which they were issued is among the basic requirements of UAP (16). It is of interest that no

libraries approached PSTL for materials published in their own countries. Of the requests received, 67.9% were for items published in the USA; 25.3% of these were for titles produced at UCLA itself [Table 15].

There appears to be no relationship between place of publication and imprint date, though there is a small bias in favor of US publications (i.e. categories 2 and 3) issued between 1970 and 1979, owed largely to UCLA imprints. The percentage of US imprints in each of the period divisions is 34%, 44%, and 22% respectively. The noticeable drop in interest in pre-1970 US and UCLA publications is not matched by the figures for foreign imprints, the demand for which is consistent across the period divisions [Table 16].

American publications were sought twice as frequently as those from other countries [Table 17]. The European and Australian demand for them was significant, representing 85.9% of their total needs. The Canadians and the developing world asked for a larger share of non-US imprints, circa 42% each, or 84.2% of that imprint group. Interest in UCLA publications varied, also, with their titles representing only 10.4% of the demand from the developing world, or 8.3% of the total for this category. Table 18 shows only the American imprints. 37.3% of the requests were for UCLA publications. This table highlights the point made a little earlier concerning the developing world's interest in US as opposed to non-US imprints, but their small use for UCLA

publications.

Table 19 displays the demand from individual countries for material by date of imprint.

3.5 The relationship between library type and verification

It might reasonably be expected that librarians would pay greater attention than non-librarians to bibliographical verification and recognise the need to identify the source, in which a citation has been verified. It is not surprising, therefore to find that, of the requests received directly from non-library clients rather than from libraries, only 2 out of 15, i.e. 13.3%, give an indication of their having been verified [Table 20]. What is surprising is that some 55% of library requests fail to indicate a source of verification, even though they are made on application forms that actually promt the borrower to cite one. In the PSTL-ILL sample compliance in this matter appears to be marginally higher for academic libraries than for the other types, standing at an almost even 50-50, with national and other borrowing centers achieving only a 44.7% rate. It would seem that there is no relationaship between types of library and the fact that citations are verified and shown to be. This is borne out by the observed significance level of 0.0535 and a lambda of 0.0. The lack of a relationship is emphasised when the non-library value is removed from consideration [Table 21]. The significance is now 0.4538.

Table 22 shows that 71.3% of all requests received indicated that no holdings information had been ascertained prior to asking PSTL for the item. That 86.7% of the non-library group are in this category is understandable. Much less satisfactory is the massive 93.8% of the special and public library group and 71.1% of the national and central agency group that also fall into this category. The significance remains the same, i.e. 0.0, even when the non-library value is removed [Table 23]. It is not a little surprising to find a marked bias against verifying holdings, or, at best, simply not stating that a union catalog had been consulted.

3.6 The relationship between countries and verification

Canadian requests are more likely than not to indicate that the citation has been verified, the ratio being 2:1 [Table 24]. The reverse holds true of the other developed countries, with 68.2% giving no indication of a source of verification. In the case of the Latin American, Asian and African requests this figure rises to 77.1%. 63.5% of all the verified requests were Canadian.

The requests from Canada also indicate that holdings have been verified more frequently than do those from other countries: 58.8% as opposed to 25% from the European and Australian group and 16.25 from the rest of the World [Table 25]. However, so far as the declared use of union catalogs

is concerned all three geographical groups fall into the same category. They do not indicate verification. 61.55 of the Canadian requests were silent on the point, while 77.1% of the developing world and 80% of the developed world also left this part of the application form blank. The percentage for the developed world should really be higher, because the figure quoted does not include the requests from Japan, which are included in the other category for geographical reasons, as explained in Appendix A.1, below. However, as Appendix B shows, in Canada verification is done more often than it is said to be done, and the global situation may very likely be better than Tables 24 and 25 imply.

3.7 Verification and the success rate

The success rate does not appear to be dependent on bibliographic verification [Table 26]. 51.9% of unverified items were supplied, while 51% of verified items were not. The tendency is confirmed by the fact that, although 63.5% of all Canadian requests stated that they had been verified [Table 24] and the replies from the questionnaire to Canadian libraries indicate that this percentage is actually higher [Appendix B], only 50% of the total number of requests from Canada were filled [Table 55]. The lack of correlation is further emphasised in Table 27, which indicates that 57.6% of the Canadian requests that had been verified were filled, whereas 81.8% of the verified requests from the

Latin American, Asian and African group were not. The table showing requests that gave no indication of having been verified confirms the sense of the independence of success rate and bibliographical verification [Table 28]. The cells for groups 1 and 2 (i.e. Canada, and Europe, etc.) show there to be some bias in favor of verification, with 63.2% and 60.3% being unfilled. The suggestion here is that the high percentage of unfilled requests is accounted for,in part at least, by their not having been verified. However, the ratio between supplied and not supplied items in the third group is 1:1.

The verification of holdings in union catalogs did not appear to affect the success rate [Table 29]. 70.8% of the supplied titles did not indicate that holdings had been checked, while 54.4% of the verified titled were not, in fact, supplied; nor is there any discernible relationship between verification and supply within the country groupings [Tables 30 and 31].

As indicated in Section 3.6, above, when union catalog verification is examined in relation to geographical areas, the trend would seem to be <u>against</u> verification, or, at best, against giving an indication that this was done, 71.3% of all requests appearing not to have been verified [Table 25]. This interpretation is supported by the knowledge that 25.3% of the requests received were for items not owned [Table 53].

To gain some idea of the extent to which the more commonly used union catalogs might have assisted borrowing libraries, almost all journal titles and UCLA imprints were checked in the most commonly used ones. This amounted to 67.5% of all the apparently unverified titles [Table 33; all values except XX]. 54.3% of them can be traced with comparative ease (values AY, CY, LY, OY). 4.6% of titles that were checked against the printed lists of serials, and which appeared in them, were, in fact, not shown to be held at UCLA [Table 34; values AY, CY]. This may be accounted for by titles once held by PSTL, being withdrawn subsequent to the printing of the union catalog, and by those entries that indicate clearly that UCLA does not own the item. To this can be added the 8% of requests that were not held and were not in the union catalogs checked (values AN, LN, TO). The remainder of the 25% of requests that were not held by PSTL comprise monographs, conference papers and reports other than UCLA reports [Table 35; value XX]. However, as these categories were not verified, the percentages of each are not known.

3.8 Use of national centers and centralised agencies

77.6% of requests either did not emanate from a national center or have any contribution to it from a central resource [Table 36]. A mere 7.7% of Canadian libraries indicated they had used the services provided by CISTI, but

it is clear from Appendix B that this figure should be somethat higher. The 52.8% of the total national center use by the European countries is owed almost entirely to the practice of the British, the Danes and the Russians, while the bulk of the third group represents the practice in Japan and South Africa.

Of the requests indicating a national center involvement, 71.7% were made by the centers themselves [Table 37]. Presumably, a proportion of the demand would have been on behalf of other libraries. 20.8% of academic libraries and 6.2% of special libraries used their national center services at some point in the history of their requests.

There is no apparent correlation of the satisfaction rate with the use of a national center, according to this sample [Table 38]. Of those requests that did have the benefit of national center involvement only 34% were supplied, whereas 47.8% of those that did not were supplied. This latter group represented 83% of the supplied items. When the use of a center is employed as a control variable to test the independence of the supply of items and the three geographical groups, it can be seen that there is no relationship [Tables 39 and 40].

There is one surprise. 88.2% of the requests from the Latin America, Asia and Africa group that emanated from a center were not supplied [Table 39]. Most of them were from Japan and South Africa. Holdings for both the South African

items had been verified, but, in one case the citation was incorrect, and in the other the required issue of the journal was not held. The Japanese picture shows two titles to have been incorrect, though they had apparently been verified. Two other titles had not been verified, and they were not held. A further three items would have been seen not to be at UCLA had they been verified, as they are in the union lists. One journal title had been discontinued. The request for it also appeared not to have been verified. Finally, a recent dissertation (on OCLC, but not verified) was not supplied, as University Microfilms Inc. is the approved source for that category of material.

3.9 Format of the delivered document

Only 22.4% of borrowers specified that thet wanted a loan of the original document [Table 41]. If the 11.4%, who were content to take a copy, were added to those who specified a copy rather than a loan, the copy requests would account for 77.6% of the total. This goes a long way in the direction of one of the basic principles of international lending.

> As far as possible, photocopies or microfilms should be supplied in the place of loans of the original copies. (17)

Choice of format did not appear to to be related to supply

[Table 42]. 43.3% of the photocopy requests were supplied, a figure that falls just short of the supply rate -- 44.7%. At 54.7%, the rate for loans was better. Most of these went to libraries in Canada. All of the volumes sent abroad were returned. That 66.7% of items that could have been supplied in either format were not, in fact, supplied may be an accident of this particular sample.

3.10 Holdings

UCLA's PSTL libraries owned 73% of what other librarians asked for [Table 43]. Academic and special libraries were rather better than the average at asking for items actually in stock (76.5% and 73.%, respectively). At 60.5% the national centers did rather less well. This is, in part, accounted for by the Japanese requests, details of which have already been given in Section 3.8, above. The other failures resulted from the centers acting as borrowing agencies of last resort in their countries, accepting requests that their client libraries may have been unable to verify. Some of the conference and report literature was obscure, with the requests often carrying insufficient or incorrect detail supplied by the users, making the items virtually unverifiable. Nevertheless the national centers are obliged to try to borrow items like these from appropriate libraries, which they hope will recognise them from the sparse citation.

Table 44 adds the non-library requests. Their success rate was the highest of all, 80% of their requirements being held by UCLA. This is less to be wondered at than at first appears, because much of the demand was for UCLA publications.

67.3% of the items in stock were published in the USA [Table 45]. 32.1% of all requests were for items published elsewhere, and, of these, 75% were held. PSTL did best of all with UCLA publications: 86.7%, though 100% might have been expected. According to Table 46, UCLA holdings in the physical sciences and engineering do not demonstrate bias towards any of the publishing periods examined.

US material published since 1970 represents 52.3% of all the requests not held [Table 47]. Given the earlier comments on the apparent lack of verification (Section 3.7, above) and the consequences of it -- 25% of the sought items not being in stock [Table 53] -- this is not a reflection on PSTL's holdings. What it illustrates is that, when either the citation or holdings (or both) have not been verified, the natural tendency is to try a library in the country of that item's publication. So far as UCLA imprints are concerned, the table indicates that the PSTL holdings of recent material are much stronger than those of earlier periods. A comparison with the data in Table 48 confirms this. Of the titles requested, only 6.2% of the post-1980 imprints were not held, as against 16.6% and 14.2% for the

other two periods.

64.4% of US imprints (other than UCLA publications) were held [Table 49]. A high percentage of the reports that were wanted proved not to be in stock: 71.4%. This runs counter to the tendency shown by the other types of material. The only surprise in the table for UCLA publications is that 2 UCLA theses (8.7%) were not held [Table 50]. One of these turned out to be a dissertation that was never completed. The other, though cited in a conference paper, could not be verified in any other source, despite the efforts of the staff at the borrowing library and PSTL-ILL to do so. It must be presumed the work was incorrectly cited in the first instance.

When controlling for non-USA imprints, no relationship was detected between types of material and whether they are held or not [Table 51].

3.11 Supply rates

According to Maurice Line the supply rates for international borrowing "seem rarely to exceed 70%". (18) It is known that many requests are not satisfied at the first pass. Therefore, individual libraries or systems in their lending capacity (centralised collections like that of BLDSC excepted) cannot be expected to show a satisfaction rate that matches that of the borrowing library, which will pursue requests and, consequently, satisfy a larger number

of them. Nevertheless, it is of interest to discover the degree to which they contribute to it.

PSTL supplied 44.7% of all items requested [Table 52]. This figure could have been higher, for it appears that 25.3% of all requests proved to be for titles that were not owned [Table 53]. Table 54 shows that 60.9% of owned items were, in fact, supplied, and this goes a long way towards Line's 70%.

Half the Canadian requests were satisfied [Table 55]. For the rest of the world the fill rate was only 40.8%, with some consistency of success across the continents. However, when the success rates for the individual countries are examined, it transpires that the developing countries fared better than the developed ones [Table 56]. When the figures for unfilled requests from Japan and South Africa are added to those of the developed countries the success rates for the two groups differ markedly; 55% of requests from the developing countries were filled as against 35.4% of those from the developed world.

At 26.3%, the supply rate for national centers is well below the average of 46.4% [Table 57]. The academic libraries did best, but their success rate was only 5.7% above the average. However, they did borrow 60.2% of all the items supplied, while their share of the total number of requests was 53.6%. The special and public library group asked for 29.3% of all requests and their share of items borrowed was

30.1%.

Table 58 shows the reasons why requests were not satisfied divided into country groupings. Most of the cells give percentages that are within 10% of the average for their columns. The notable statistic here is the one representing Canadian requests for items not owned -- 53.8% of their unsatisfied demand. This is high when compared with the European figure of 37.3%. When viewed in the light of the two groups' differing practice with regard to verifying holdings, it is remarkable that the disparity should take the direction that it does, because 80% of the European group apparently did not use a union catalog, whereas only 61.5% of the Canadian group did not [Table 25]. Furthermore, as Appendix B indicates, more of the Canadian libraries obtain information on holdings than the transaction data show. To see the situation in perspective, it should be understood that Canadian requests for items not owned amount to only 26.9% of the total Canadian demand, which compares favorably with the 31.6% for the UK, 40% for West Germany and 50% each for Japan, Norway and the Soviet Union [Table 59].

There appears to be no relationship between kinds of library and the reasons for non-supply [Table 60]. The cell that shows the rejection of special library requests owing to parts or volumes not being owned is the only one in which the percentage differs from the average, being 14.3% lower.

When the relationship of supply to country of imprint is examined, it may be seen that the pattern for UCLA publications reverses that obtaining for the other two groups, insofar as a higher percentage of these were supplied [Table 61]. Of the 40% that were not supplied, 45.8% were not available, although held [Table 62]. Here, too, the pattern for UCLA publications runs counter to the general tendency, which averages at 17.6%.

When the relationship between country and date of publication is controlled for supply, no dependence can be discerned when non-supply is considered [Table 63], but in the case of items supplied there is a moderate degree of dependence [Table 64]. This is the result of the separation of UCLA imprints from publications from the rest of the USA. The supply of UCLA items is concentrated in the 1970-1979 period (58.3%). With the other US publications it would seem that the more recent the material the more likely it is to be sought. However, if the UCLA imprints were included with the other US publications, the percentage within each period for American material would conform to the average for each column. Use of material from other parts of the world is evenly distributed across the period divisions.

3.12 Payment for international loans

56.5% of all applications either stated that the borrowing institutions were unwilling to pay any charges that

might be assessed, or failed to indicate their position [Table 65]. This attitude was not consistently expressed across the country groupings [Table 66]. Of the countries unwilling to pay, only 19.4% were developing countries. Their main position was to be prepared to pay without stating a limit. In this category that group scored highest with 43.8%. However, some 50% of them were Japanese requests [Table 67]. It is difficult to understand this position in view of the discussions on charges for interlibrary loans that have taken place in recent years. (19) The BL practice of charging for international loans is well established and Maurice Line has advocated the need for cost recovery. (20) That 53.8% of Canadian libraries adopted this approach is especially surprising [Table 66], as charges for loans and photocopies have been assessed by US libraries since the 1970s. (21)

20.3% of requestors were willing to pay, but did not stipulate the figure beyond which they would not go. 23.3% stipulated an upper limit. Only 16.5% were prepared to pay more than $10.00 for a transaction. Of these, 53.8% were from Canada. Of the remainder, British libraries represented 66.6% [Table 67]. The bulk of British applications were from the BL, which, as a rule, is prepared to pay up to $30 per transaction. Assuming that showing a preparedness to pay but not stating a limit to mean a readiness to pay a substantial amount, it would seem that libraries are either willing to

pay a lot or nothing [Table 66].

The data suggest that academic and special libraries do not offer payment as regularly as the central agencies seem to [Table 68]. 57.1% of all academic requests and 64.6% of all special and public requests fall into this category, whereas only 36.8% of the national and central agencies do. When the non-library group is excluded from the table, it can be seen that, of the libraries that appear to be unwilling to pay, 54.8% are academic libraries [Table 69]. This would appear to have been caused entirely by the libraries in the developed countries [Table 71]. Academic libraries amount to 62.8% of this group.

Among the non-library requestors only 25% of those in the developed world indicated that they would be prepared to pay [Table 72], whereas 66.7% of the Latin American, Asian and African group offered payment [Table 73].

That there is a relationship between the central agencies and a willingness to pay is attributable to a preponderance in the category of requests from Britain and Japan [Tables 67 and 68]. The cell denoting a willingness to pay more than $10.00 comprises British requests. 83.3% of the cell denoting a willingness to pay an unspecified amount emanated from Japan. It is interesting to note that 33.3% of the requests fron non-library sources offered to pay.

When payment is examined within each of the three geographical areas, it is among the academic and special

libraries in the second group (Europe, Australia, New Zealand) that there is a strong bias against paying [Table 71]. There is no relationship discernible among Canadian libraries [Table 70]. In the last group it is the academic libraries that seem particularly unwilling to pay -- 85.7% [Table 73], though it must be acknowledged that they represent only 48% of all the institutions in the $0 category [Table 74].

Despite the high percentage of libraries that seem unwilling to pay, it has been PSTL's experience that they do pay when billed. Knowing this, and because sufficient delays are already built into the whole system of international loans for it to be realistic always to return such requests to the borrowing libraries to ask if they will pay, it has been the practice of the unit to complete the transaction and have the requesting library billed. Hence, 54.2% of the $0 category were, in fact, supplied [Table 75]. Of the sought titles held by PSTL, 60.9% were supplied.

Charges do not seem to inhibit the interlibrary loan process once the transaction is in process. How many might never have been instigated because charges are assessed cannot be known, and the effect of charges on international loans must be left an open question.

3.13 Receipt and turnaround time

Owing to the large percentage of requests that took

more than eight days to reach PSTL, and some 45% of transactions lacking a turnaround time, these variables, though coded, were not used in the crosstabulations.

4 Summary of findings and Conclusions

The main international demand is from the developed countries and not from the developing ones.

77.6% of requests were for copies rather than loans.

Journals were the most important material types in chemistry and the earth and space sciences, while in engineering, conference papers and technical reports were as important as journal literature.

The majority of requests were for post-1970 imprints. Material type was independent of imprint date, but subjects were not, there being less interest in pre-1970 titles, execpt in chemistry.

55% of citations did not appear to have been verified, though the Canadian experience suggests that more verification is done than is admitted to.

71.3% of all requests did not appear to have been verified for holdings information.

25% of requests were for titles not held.

Use of national centers is not obvious, but it may, like verification, be a "concealed" use.

No library requested material published in its own country.

American publications were sought twice as frequently as those from other countries.

PSTL held 73% of what was asked for.

PSTL held 86.7% of UCLA publications asked for

PSTL held 64.4% of the other US publications sought.

The PSTL collection is stronger in modern rather than earlier material.

44.7% of all requests were satisfied.

60.9% of owned items were satisfied.

There is no relationship between kind of library and supply rate.

Use of a national center does not correlate with the success rate.

Success rate does not correlate with verification.

56.5% of libraries either stated they would not pay for loans or avoided mentioning it altogether. The highest percentage of these were academic libraries in developed countries.

Charges do not appear to inhibit international requests, bearing in mind the number of libraries that do pay.

PSTL`s supply rate does not compare favorably with BLDSC's. For example, the 1976 BL survey shows that BL supplied 90.5% of all the science and technology requests from its own collection, a figure that includes 10.5% that were not immediately available, but were supplied later.(22) To make a better comparison, only the requests satisfied at once should be considered, i.e. 80%. PSTL's overall satisfaction rate was 44.7%, but when this is limited to the titles held by PSTL it rises to 60.9%. It would seem that as a pseudo-center for international supply PSTL's performance falls rather below the standard set by BL.

BL is acknowledged to be a special case in the international document supply chain. It has dedicated itself to that. PSTL and the other large research libraries in the USA have to put their primary clientele first, interlibrary loans taking second place. Nevertheless, a comparison of the kind just made is a legitimate means of measuring success. On the one hand, it shows the idea of a national center to have real value. On the other hand the low use of centers in most countries, so far as this sample is concerned, must be taken into account also, and if that is combined with the unsuccessful applications emanating from the few centers that were used, the evidence in favor of centers is far from absolute. However, this was a small sample. It should also be remembered that the Canadians do make good and frequent use of CISTI. Furthermore, some American material is really

difficult to trace. One Norwegian application from an agricultural library stated that they needed help, because they were generally unable to proceed with any success if a required item could not be supplied by NAL. In these circumstances the purpose of national centers becomes truly apparent.

Whether PSTL's response to international lending is typical of the response of the American research library or not is not known. Nor is it known if its experience applies only to the sciences and technology, or if it also holds true in the humanities and the social sciences. The facts need to be brought to light. A fuller knowledge is also needed of the research library response to lending requests from libraries in the USA. As mentioned at an earlier point in this study, Waldhart indicates that there is a deficiency in the available statistics concerning lending and the number of times a borrowing request is made before it is satisfied. OCLC has improved the turnaround time for borrowing. (23) It is to be hoped that the eventual implementation the Linked Systems Project will further improve interlibrary loans in this country, by providing enhanced access to holdings information.

By itself, enhanced access to holdings information will not necessarily benefit the international community, as many countries, that might most need them, may not be able to afford the online facilities. Furthermore, "in some

states of the United States, for instance, the law prohibits the lending of books outside the state itself". (24) Nonetheless, every improvement in the national availability of publications will benefit international availability. Yet, the first step is the garnering of data that will allow an accurate assessment of the national system to be made.

> Any attempt to gain an understanding of the nation's interlibrary loan system as a whole will depend on the availability of comprehensive and timely interlibrary loan data. These data could be collected on a regular basis by a designated organization or agency, or they could be collected periodically through a national survey of interlibrary loan activities. (25)

It may be that an increased awareness by American librarians of the usefulness of UAP to themselves will induce them to take a greater interest in this area of international cooperation. A need has not been felt in the USA, because

> many foreign publications are added to the collections of research and governmental libraries each year. However, as world publishing increases, the share of those publi-

> cations that American libraries can acquire each year will diminish. Consequently, the benefit to American researchers and scholars of a UAP programme will gradually become more generally recognized. (26)

Yet, whether a formal American participation in the UAP program is achieved through the agency of a national center or by an alternative means must depend on the efficient operation of the national interlending system in the USA, and this system must develop according to its own needs and the conditions in which it operates.

> No clear and firm standards can be laid down for furthering the availability of documents within a country; each country is unique, and while it may be guided by the experience and suggestions of others, must find its own solutions. This applies to the acquisition of books within a country, to interlending systems, to exchange and to all elements that go toward making documents available. (27)

5 Recommendations

Borrowing libraries should pay more attention to verification of holdings to aviod asking libraries for items they do not own. They should indicate the sources used, or state if an item was not verifiable.

A fuller picture of the use of national centers is needed. It would be useful to know which of the US bibliographical sources they have available for regular consultation.

There should be better bibliographical control of report literature, especially UCLA reports.

There should be better bibliographical control of masters' theses.

There should be more information on the availability of reports in union catalogs. Most borrowers can expect to find theses and dissertations in the libraries of the institutions to which they were submitted.

An attempt to fill the gaps in PSTL's holdings of UCLA publications should be made.

National Availability of Publications in the USA should be considered before any further thought is given to the establishment of a center like the British Library

Document Supply Centre.

More information is needed on interlibrary loans in the USA in respect of lending success rates and the number of applications made before successful borrowing is transacted.

This PSTL study should be expanded to include all of UCLA's international lending requests.

More information is needed on the response of the nation's research libraries to international lending requests.

Notes and references

1 Clarke, p. 129.

2 International lending, p. 229.

3 Line and Seal, p. 123.

4 IFLA, p. 144.

5 ibid. The entry for LC states that that library should be contacted "only after other sources have been exhausted, or for United States imprints for which no location has been found. The Library of Congress will then forward requests to other US libraries . . ." (p. 141). The NAL entry states that "NAL should be viewed as a library of last resort and requesters are expected to try major universities, national or provincial or regional libraries proir to sneding requests" (p. 144). Both LC and NAL will lend their material to libraries overseas; NLM does not.

6 Liebaers, p. 117.

7 Saunders, p.112.

8 Line (1983), p. 4.

9 Waldhart, p. 315.

10 The statistics are printed in the IFLA Journal.

11 International lending, p. 230.

12 Vickers, p. 46.

13 Line (1982), p. 10.

14 Wijasuriya, p. 18.

15 International lending, p. 228.

16 Vickers, ibid.

17 International lending, p. 228.

18 Line (1978), p. 118.

19 The main points of the discussion are included in the article by Stuart-Stubbs and Richardson.

20 Line (1976)

21 Dougherty, p.102.

22 Wootton and Ede, p.58 and 61.

23 Waldhart, p. 319.

24 Cunningham and Kefford, p. 37.

25 Waldhart, p. 328.

26 Dougherty, ibid.

27 Liebaers, ibid.

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Appendix A : Notes on the variables and values

A.1 Country - grouped (Section 2.1)

This is used in all analyses requiring a geographical element. It has three values.

Canada has been coded separately for a variety of reasons. It is UCLA's largest borrowing "client". As an immediate neighbour, a developed country with a well-organised system of libraries and a national center, it has been singled out for individualised study to see if, and how, it differs from the rest of the sample. The additional data collected via the questionnaire to selected Canadian libraries should allow some conclusions to be drawn.

The remaining two values represent countries grouped by degree of economic development as a primary characteristic, but geography has also influenced the decision. However, in grouping South America, Asia and Africa together, two developed countries, Japan and South Africa, inevitably dropped out of the "developed" group. Where their inclusion in their geographical units might be thought to distort the statistics, appropriate attention is drawn to this in the course of the interpretation of those tables.

A.2 Country - individual (Section 2.2)

This variable was intended to permit a finer decsription and analysis, if necessary.

A.3 Library type (Section 2.3)

The values for this variable represent the kind of libraries that made the requests. In certain instances, e.g. in the UK, the BL usually generates requests on behalf of other British libraries. Therefore, the lending library has no means of knowing where in Britain its material is destined for. Some centers of international borrowing do indicate whether the material that has been requested is for themselves or for another user. This is the practice followed by the Danmarks Tekniske Bibliotek. To achieve uniformity in coding, the client libraries, when known, have been ignored and requests from these centers have been coded with the value "2". However, when the requested material was known to be for use by the center itself, that item was coded according to the kind of library the center is, and not according to its interlending function. Thus, there are occasions when the Danish center has been treated as an academic library in its own right, and coded with the value "1".

A.4 Place of imprint - grouped (Section 2.5)

For the most part place takes on the value of country. UCLA has been identified as a place of publication to allow its holdings of its own imprints to be tested. From the UAP viewpoint it is the library system that should have

primary responsibility for the acquisition and retention of UCLA items.

Translations have been coded according to the place in which the translation was published.

A.5 Verification in a bibliographical source (Section 2.9)

This is based on the evidence on the application form. Verification may be of the whole citation, e.g. a journal article verified in Chemical Abstracts, or the title of the journal only, e.g. in CASSI. This standard is acceptable within the University of California's inter-library lending code and has been adopted for this study. When a library reported that it had been "unable to verify" the citation, that case was coded as "not verified".

A.6 Verification in a union catalog (Section 2.10)

Like the foregoing, this variable is based on the evidence available on the application form. It is not essential that a specific union catalog be named. When a Canadian library cites CISTI as a source of information, that case is identified as "verified". National centers may be expected to have verified a UCLA holding for requests before despatching them (UCLA imprints excepted). However, they do not always indicate having done so. In such cases the data has been read quite literally, so that, when the BL

does not specify verification in a union catalog, it has been coded as "not verified".

A.7 Holdings in union catalogs (Section 2.11)

The reason for the choice of this variable and the manner of the collection of data for it are mentioned in Section 1.3.b, above.

A.8 National center (Section 2.12)

"Used" refers not only to applications emanating from a center, but also to those that indicate that there has been some participation of such a center in preparing the request.

A.9 Receipt time (Section 2.13)

This is a measure of the time that elapsed between the preparation of the request and its receipt by PSTL-ILL.In a few instances the use of value "3" was the result of the request's having been sent initially to a library other than UCLA (e.g. LC), or to a teaching department at the university, and being redirected from there to the library. Value "3" is not, therefore, an implied comment on the efficiency of existing mail services. On a very few occasions the speed of electronic mail has been hidden in value "1". There are three instances of BL's use of OCLC,

which, combined with a quick response by PSTL-ILL, resulted in replies to their requests being sent on the same day on which they were made.

A.10 Supply status (Section 2.17)

"Not available" includes material that is in use, non-circulating, at binding, in process, or lost.

A.11 Willingness to pay (Section 2.18)

"$0" is the value used for requests that state an unwillingness to pay for a loan or photocopy, or require an estimate of cost prior to deciding whether to pursue the transaction or not. It is also used for the instances when the borrowing library is silent on the matter of cost. PSTL-ILL sometimes returns these, requiring a statement before photocopying is undertaken. These are generally from institutions that have not had dealings with UCLA previously and are unaware that charges are assessed for some services. If requests are returned giving permission to bill, they are coded "2", "3", or "4", as appropriate. It cannot be assumed that libraries that do not reply have been put off by the cost. While this may sometimes be true, it must also happen that the series of delays attendant on the international loan process must leave many requests still unsatisfied at the time the requestor's use for it has passed.

Appendix B : Results of the questionnaire to Canadian libraries

20 questionnaires representing 20 interlibrary loan requests were mailed to Canadian libraries and 13 replies received. 2 titles had been verified in NST and 2 had had been checked in union catalogs without success. 9 requests had been sent to CISTI for verification before being mailed to UCLA. 1 could not be verified in any of the sources available in Canada. The library had even tried LC with no success.The item was believed to have been issued by a Californian corporation, but the corporation could not be identified. As a last resort the library tried universities in the state. The general impression is that libraries in Canada are much more conscientious in the whole matter of verification and the use of their national center than they indicate on their application forms.

Appendix C : Text of the letter that accompanied the questionnaire sent to selected libraries in Canada

March 25, 1986

Dear Colleague,

I am a graduate student in the Master's programme at the Graduate School of Library and Information Science at UCLA.

One of the requirements of the programme is that I write a specialisation paper that includes original research. As I am the Interlibrary Services librarian for the Physical Sciences & Technology Libraries at UCLA and I am also very interested in the availability of material at the international level, I decided to examine from a variety of viewpoints the lending requests my unit has received over the past two years. An assessment of the degree to which items may be traced in union catalogues is an essential element in Universal Bibliographic Control. The success of UBC in relation to the records under examination is one of the areas I am researching. It is for this reason that I am seeking your assistance in asking you to identify the union catalogue you may have used to find libraries holding the item you requested. I am enclosing a photocopy of the request form.

I would be most grateful if you could complete the questions on the accompanying postcard and return it to me. Also enclosed is a coupon that can be exchanged at any post office for the cost of the postage.

Thank you for your help and cooperation.

Sincerely,

Christopher Coleman

Appendix D : Text of the questionnaire sent to selected libraries in Canada

For this title:.

-Was UCLA a location in one of the following union catalogues?

UNION LIST OF SERIALS_____ NEW SERIAL TITLES_____

NATIONAL UNION CATALOG_____ OCLC_____

CASSI (Chemical Abstracts Service Source Index)_____

-If none, please mention other source._____

-If not listed, would you use CISTI ?_____

-If not listed anywhere, why did you select UCLA ?_____

Appendix E : Tables

CTGP COUNTRY-GROUPED

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
CANADA	1	104	43.9	43.9	43.9
EUROPE, AUST, NZ	2	85	35.9	35.9	79.7
LAT AM, ASIA, AFR	3	48	20.3	20.3	100.0
	TOTAL	237	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 237 MISSING CASES 0

TABLE 1

REQUESTS BY GROUPED COUNTRIES

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CTRY COUNTRY-INDIVIDUAL

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
	AL	16	6.8	6.8	6.8
	AU	1	.4	.4	7.2
	BR	2	.8	.8	8.0
	CA	104	43.9	43.9	51.9
	CH	1	.4	.4	52.3
	DK	9	3.8	3.8	56.1
	FI	1	.4	.4	56.5
	FR	4	1.7	1.7	58.2
	GE	5	2.1	2.1	60.3
	HK	2	.8	.8	61.2
	HU	1	.4	.4	61.6
	IN	1	.4	.4	62.0
	IS	1	.4	.4	62.4
	IT	3	1.3	1.3	63.7
	JP	10	4.2	4.2	67.9
	KO	1	.4	.4	68.4
	MX	21	8.9	8.9	77.2
	NO	8	3.4	3.4	80.6
	NZ	2	.8	.8	81.4
	PE	1	.4	.4	81.9
	PO	3	1.3	1.3	83.1
	PR	1	.4	.4	83.5
	SA	3	1.3	1.3	84.8
	SP	3	1.3	1.3	86.1
	SS	12	5.1	5.1	91.1
	SW	1	.4	.4	91.6
	TH	1	.4	.4	92.0
	UK	19	8.0	8.0	100.0
	TOTAL	237	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 237 MISSING CASES 0

TABLE 2

REQUESTS BY INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES

17 MAY 86 INTERNATIONAL LENDING REQUEST STUDY
16:32:54 U C L A / O A C IBM 370/3090 MVS/XA

LIBY LIBRARY TYPE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
ACAD	1	119	50.2	50.2	50.2
NAT, CENT AGEN	2	38	16.0	16.0	66.2
SPEC, PUB	3	65	27.4	27.4	93.7
NOT LIB	4	15	6.3	6.3	100.0
	TOTAL	237	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 237 MISSING CASES 0

TABLE 3

REQUESTS BY KIND OF LIBRARY

CROSSTABULATION OF CTRY COUNTRY-INDIVIDUAL BY LIBY LIBRARY TYPE

TABLE 4

CROSSTABULATION OF INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES BY LIBRARY TYPE

CTRY	COUNT / EXP VAL / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	LIBY 1 ACAD	2 NAT, CEN T AGEN	3 SPEC, PU B	4 NOT LIB	ROW TOTAL
AL		16	0	0	0	16
		8.0	2.6	4.4	1.0	6.8%
		100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
		13.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
		6.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
AU		1	0	0	0	1
		.5	.2	.3	.1	.4%
		100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
		.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
		.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
BR		0	0	1	1	2
		1.0	.3	.5	.1	.8%
		.0%	.0%	50.0%	50.0%	
		.0%	.0%	1.5%	6.7%	
		.0%	.0%	.4%	.4%	
CA		63	0	41	0	104
		52.2	16.7	28.5	6.6	43.9%
		60.6%	.0%	39.4%	.0%	
		52.9%	.0%	63.1%	.0%	
		26.6%	.0%	17.3%	.0%	
CH		0	0	0	1	1
		.5	.2	.3	.1	.4%
		.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	
		.0%	.0%	.0%	6.7%	
		.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%	
DK		4	5	0	0	9
		4.5	1.4	2.5	.6	3.8%
		44.4%	55.6%	.0%	.0%	
		3.4%	13.2%	.0%	.0%	
		1.7%	2.1%	.0%	.0%	
(CONTINUED)	COLUMN TOTAL	119 50.2%	38 16.0%	65 27.4%	15 6.3%	237 100.0%

CROSSTABULATION OF CTRY COUNTRY-INDIVIDUAL BY LIBY LIBRARY TYPE

CTRY	COUNT / EXP VAL / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	LIBY 1 ACAD	2 NAT, CEN T AGEN	3 SPEC, PU B	4 NOT LIB	ROW TOTAL
FI		1	0	0	0	1
		.5	.2	.3	.1	.4%
		100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
		.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
		.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
FR		2	0	1	1	4
		2.0	.6	1.1	.3	1.7%
		50.0%	.0%	25.0%	25.0%	
		1.7%	.0%	1.5%	6.7%	
		.8%	.0%	.4%	.4%	
GE		2	1	1	1	5
		2.5	.8	1.4	.3	2.1%
		40.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	
		1.7%	2.6%	1.5%	6.7%	
		.8%	.4%	.4%	.4%	
HK		2	0	0	0	2
		1.0	.3	.5	.1	.8%
		100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
		1.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
		.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
HU		0	0	0	1	1
		.5	.2	.3	.1	.4%
		.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	
		.0%	.0%	.0%	6.7%	
		.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%	
IN		1	0	0	0	1
		.5	.2	.3	.1	.4%
		100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
		.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
		.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
(CONTINUED)	COLUMN TOTAL	119	38	65	15	237
		50.2%	16.0%	27.4%	6.3%	100.0%

TABLE 4 -- Continued

CROSSTABULATION OF CTRY COUNTRY-INDIVIDUAL BY LIBY LIBRARY TYPE

CTRY	LIBY	ACAD 1	NAT, CEN SPEC, PU NOT LIB AGEN B 2	3	4	ROW TOTAL
IS	COUNT	0	0	1	0	1
	EXP VAL	.5	.2	.3	.1	.4%
	ROW PCT	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	
	COL PCT	.0%	.0%	1.5%	.0%	
	TOT PCT	.0%	.0%	.4%	.0%	
IT	COUNT	0	0	0	3	3
	EXP VAL	1.5	.5	.8	.2	1.3%
	ROW PCT	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	
	COL PCT	.0%	.0%	.0%	20.0%	
	TOT PCT	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	
JP	COUNT	0	9	0	1	10
	EXP VAL	5.0	1.6	2.7	.6	4.2%
	ROW PCT	.0%	90.0%	.0%	10.0%	
	COL PCT	.0%	23.7%	.0%	6.7%	
	TOT PCT	.0%	3.8%	.0%	.4%	
KO	COUNT	0	1	0	0	1
	EXP VAL	.5	.2	.3	.1	.4%
	ROW PCT	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	
	COL PCT	.0%	2.6%	.0%	.0%	
	TOT PCT	.0%	.4%	.0%	.0%	
MX	COUNT	9	0	12	0	21
	EXP VAL	10.5	3.4	5.8	1.3	8.9%
	ROW PCT	42.9%	.0%	57.1%	.0%	
	COL PCT	7.6%	.0%	18.5%	.0%	
	TOT PCT	3.8%	.0%	5.1%	.0%	
NO	COUNT	8	0	0	0	8
	EXP VAL	4.0	1.3	2.2	.5	3.4%
	ROW PCT	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
	COL PCT	6.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
	TOT PCT	3.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
COLUMN TOTAL		119 50.2%	38 16.0%	65 27.4%	15 6.3%	237 100.0%

(CONTINUED)

TABLE 4 -- Continued

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CROSSTABULATION OF CTRY COUNTRY-INDIVIDUAL BY LIBY LIBRARY TYPE

CTRY	COUNT / EXP VAL / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	LIBY ACAD 1	NAT, CEN T AGEN 2	SPEC, PU B 3	NOT LIB 4	ROW TOTAL
NZ		2	0	0	0	2
		1.0	.3	.5	.1	.8%
		100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
		1.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
		.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
PE		1	0	0	0	1
		.5	.2	.3	.1	.4%
		100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
		.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
		.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
PO		3	0	0	0	3
		1.5	.5	.8	.2	1.3%
		100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
		2.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
		1.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
PR		0	0	1	0	1
		.5	.2	.3	.1	.4%
		.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	
		.0%	.0%	1.5%	.0%	
		.0%	.0%	.4%	.0%	
SA		0	3	0	0	3
		1.5	.5	.8	.2	1.3%
		.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	
		.0%	7.9%	.0%	.0%	
		.0%	1.3%	.0%	.0%	
SP		0	0	0	3	3
		1.5	.5	.8	.2	1.3%
		.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	
		.0%	.0%	.0%	20.0%	
		.0%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	
(CONTINUED)	COLUMN TOTAL	119 50.2%	38 16.0%	65 27.4%	15 6.3%	237 100.0%

TABLE 4 -- Continued

CROSSTABULATION OF CTRY COUNTRY-INDIVIDUAL BY LIBY LIBRARY TYPE

CTRY	LIBY	ACAD 1	NAT, CEN AGEN 2	SPEC, PU NOT LIB B 3	4	ROW TOTAL
SS	COUNT	0	7	5	0	12
	EXP VAL	6.0	1.9	3.3	.8	5.1%
	ROW PCT	.0%	58.3%	41.7%	.0%	
	COL PCT	.0%	18.4%	7.7%	.0%	
	TOT PCT	.0%	3.0%	2.1%	.0%	
SW	COUNT	0	0	1	0	1
	EXP VAL	.5	.2	.3	.1	.4%
	ROW PCT	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	
	COL PCT	.0%	.0%	1.5%	.0%	
	TOT PCT	.0%	.0%	.4%	.0%	
TH	COUNT	1	0	0	0	1
	EXP VAL	.5	.2	.3	.1	.4%
	ROW PCT	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
	COL PCT	.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
	TOT PCT	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
UK	COUNT	3	12	1	3	19
	EXP VAL	9.5	3.0	5.2	1.2	8.0%
	ROW PCT	15.8%	63.2%	5.3%	15.8%	
	COL PCT	2.5%	31.6%	1.5%	20.0%	
	TOT PCT	1.3%	5.1%	.4%	1.3%	
COLUMN TOTAL		119 50.2%	38 16.0%	65 27.4%	15 6.3%	237 100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
349.82915	81	0.0000	0.063	101 OF 112 (90.2%)

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH CTRY DEPENDENT	WITH LIBY DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.23904	0.11278	0.38136
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.35661	0.27177	0.51845
SOMERS' D	0.20440	0.22617	0.18646

TABLE 4 - Continued

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.70144	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.77210	
KENDALL'S TAU B	0.20536	0.0001
KENDALL'S TAU C	0.19389	0.0001
GAMMA	0.26890	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

TABLE 4 -- Continued

15 MAY 86 INTERNATIONAL LENDING REQUEST STUDY
19:55:16 U C L A / O A C IBM 370/3090 MVS/XA

CROSSTABULATION OF CIGP COUNTRY-GROUPED BY LIBY LIBRARY TYPE

CIGP	LIBY	ACAD 1	NAT, CEN SPEC, PU NOT LIB 2	3	4	ROW TOTAL
1	COUNT	63	0	41	0	104
CANADA	EXP VAL					
	ROW PCT	52.2	16.7	28.5	6.6	43.9%
	COL PCT	60.6%	.0%	39.4%	.0%	
	TOT PCT	52.9%	.0%	63.1%	.0%	
		26.6%	.0%	17.3%	.0%	
2	COUNT	42	21	10	12	85
EUROPE, AUST, NZ	EXP VAL					
	ROW PCT	42.7	13.6	23.3	5.4	35.9%
	COL PCT	49.4%	24.7%	11.8%	14.1%	
	TOT PCT	35.3%	55.3%	15.4%	80.0%	
		17.7%	8.9%	4.2%	5.1%	
3	COUNT	14	17	14	3	48
LAT AM, ASIA, AF	EXP VAL					
	ROW PCT	24.1	7.7	13.2	3.0	20.3%
	COL PCT	29.2%	35.4%	29.2%	6.3%	
	TOT PCT	11.8%	44.7%	21.5%	20.0%	
		5.9%	7.2%	5.9%	1.3%	
COLUMN TOTAL		119 50.2%	38 16.0%	65 27.4%	15 6.3%	237 100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
66.22130	6	0.0000	3.038	1 OF 12 (8.3%)

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH CIGP DEPENDENT	WITH LIBY DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.14343	0.24812	0.02542
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.16319	0.17221	0.15508
SOMERS' D	0.12694	0.12643	0.12746
ETA		0.43588	0.12420

TABLE 5

CROSSTABULATION OF GROUPED COUNTRIES BY LIBRARY TYPE

15 MAY 86 INTERNATIONAL LENDING REQUEST STUDY.
19:55:16 U C L A / O A C IBM 370/3090 MVS/XA

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.37377	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.46733	
KENDALL'S TAU B	0.12694	0.0142
KENDALL'S TAU C	0.12194	0.0142
PEARSON'S R	0.12196	0.0304
GAMMA	0.18593	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS - 0

TABLE 5 -- Continued

TABLE 6
MATE MATERIAL TYPE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
MONO	1	14	5.9	5.9	5.9
CONF	2	36	15.2	15.2	21.1
REPT	3	55	23.2	23.2	44.3
THESIS	4	23	9.7	9.7	54.0
JOURNAL	5	100	42.2	42.2	96.2
OTHER	6	9	3.8	3.8	100.0
	TOTAL	237	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 237 MISSING CASES 0

- -

TABLE 7
SUBJ SUBJECT OF REQUEST

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
MATH	1	29	12.2	12.2	12.2
ENG	2	91	38.4	38.4	50.6
CHEM	3	29	12.2	12.2	62.9
ESS	4	58	24.5	24.5	87.3
PHYS	5	7	3.0	3.0	90.3
OTHER	6	23	9.7	9.7	100.0
	TOTAL	237	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 237 MISSING CASES 0

- -

TABLE 8
IMDA DATE OF IMPRINT

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
1980+	1	79	33.3	33.3	33.3
1970-1979	2	93	39.2	39.2	72.6
PRE1970	3	61	25.7	25.7	98.3
NO DATE	4	4	1.7	1.7	100.0
	TOTAL	237	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 237 MISSING CASES 0

TABLES 6 - 8

CROSSTABULATION OF MATERIAL TYPE BY THE SUBJECT OF THE REQUEST

MATE MATERIAL TYPE BY SUBJ SUBJECT OF REQUEST

MATE	COUNT / EXP VAL / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	SUBJ MATH 1	ENG 2	CHEM 3	ESS 4	PHYS 5	OTHER 6	ROW TOTAL
MONO	1	3	7	1	1	0	2	14
		1.7	5.4	1.7	3.4	.4	1.4	5.9%
		21.4%	50.0%	7.1%	7.1%	.0%	14.3%	
		10.3%	7.7%	3.4%	1.7%	.0%	8.7%	
		1.3%	3.0%	.4%	.4%	.0%	.8%	
CONF	2	3	20	5	7	1	0	36
		4.4	13.8	4.4	8.8	1.1	3.5	15.2%
		8.3%	55.6%	13.9%	19.4%	2.8%	.0%	
		10.3%	22.0%	17.2%	12.1%	14.3%	.0%	
		1.3%	8.4%	2.1%	3.0%	.4%	.0%	
REPT	3	10	28	1	8	0	8	55
		6.7	21.1	6.7	13.5	1.6	5.3	23.2%
		18.2%	50.9%	1.8%	14.5%	.0%	14.5%	
		34.5%	30.8%	3.4%	13.8%	.0%	34.8%	
		4.2%	11.8%	.4%	3.4%	.0%	3.4%	
THESIS	4	6	11	0	5	0	1	23
		2.8	8.8	2.8	5.6	.7	2.2	9.7%
		26.1%	47.8%	.0%	21.7%	.0%	4.3%	
		20.7%	12.1%	.0%	8.6%	.0%	4.3%	
		2.5%	4.6%	.0%	2.1%	.0%	.4%	
JOURNAL	5	6	22	21	35	4	12	100
		12.2	38.4	12.2	24.5	3.0	9.7	42.2%
		6.0%	22.0%	21.0%	35.0%	4.0%	12.0%	
		20.7%	24.2%	72.4%	60.3%	57.1%	52.2%	
		2.5%	9.3%	8.9%	14.8%	1.7%	5.1%	
OTHER	6	1	3	1	2	2	0	9
		1.1	3.5	1.1	2.2	.3	.9	3.8%
		11.1%	33.3%	11.1%	22.2%	22.2%	.0%	
		3.4%	3.3%	3.4%	3.4%	28.6%	.0%	
		.4%	1.3%	.4%	.8%	.8%	.0%	
	COLUMN TOTAL	29	91	29	58	7	23	237
		12.2%	38.4%	12.2%	24.5%	3.0%	9.7%	100.0%

TABLE 9

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
67.79040	25	0.0000	0.266	21 OF 36 (58.3%)

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH MATE DEPENDENT	WITH SUBJ DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.08127	0.07299	0.08904
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.10095	0.10260	0.09934
SOMERS' D	0.22649	0.22322	0.22986
ETA		0.33786	0.30051

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.23918	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.47161	
KENDALL'S TAU B	0.22651	0.0000
KENDALL'S TAU C	0.20155	0.0000
PEARSON'S R	0.23887	0.0001
GAMMA	0.30193	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

TABLE 9 -- Continued

CROSSTABULATION OF MATE MATERIAL TYPE BY SUBJ SUBJECT OF REQUEST

MATE	COUNT / EXP VAL / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	SUBJ MATH 1	ENG 2	CHEM 3	ESS 4	ROW TOTAL
MONO	1	3	7	1	1	12
		1.7	5.3	1.7	3.4	6.0%
		25.0%	58.3%	8.3%	8.3%	
		10.7%	8.0%	3.6%	1.8%	
		1.5%	3.5%	.5%	.5%	
CONF	2	3	20	5	7	35
		4.9	15.4	4.9	9.8	17.5%
		8.6%	57.1%	14.3%	20.0%	
		10.7%	22.7%	17.9%	12.5%	
		1.5%	10.0%	2.5%	3.5%	
REPT	3	10	28	1	8	47
		6.6	20.7	6.6	13.2	23.5%
		21.3%	59.6%	2.1%	17.0%	
		35.7%	31.8%	3.6%	14.3%	
		5.0%	14.0%	.5%	4.0%	
THESIS	4	6	11	0	5	22
		3.1	9.7	3.1	6.2	11.0%
		27.3%	50.0%	.0%	22.7%	
		21.4%	12.5%	.0%	8.9%	
		3.0%	5.5%	.0%	2.5%	
JOURNAL	5	6	22	21	35	84
		11.8	37.0	11.8	23.5	42.0%
		7.1%	26.2%	25.0%	41.7%	
		21.4%	25.0%	75.0%	62.5%	
		3.0%	11.0%	10.5%	17.5%	
	COLUMN TOTAL	28	88	28	56	200
		14.0%	44.0%	14.0%	28.0%	100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
45.55345	12	0.0000	1.680	7 OF 20 (35.0%)

TABLE 10

CROSSTABULATION OF MATERIAL TYPE BY THE SUBJECT OF THE REQUEST -- USING SELECTED VALUES ONLY

22 MAY 86 INTERNATIONAL LENDING REQUEST STUDY
18:51:38 U C L A / O A C IBM 370/3090 MVS/XA

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH MATE DEPENDENT	WITH SUBJ DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.10088	0.08621	0.11607

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.27554	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 37

TABLE 10 -- Continued

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CROSSTABULATION OF MATE MATERIAL TYPE BY IMDA DATE OF IMPRINT

MATE	COUNT / EXP VAL / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	IMDA 1980+ 1	1970-197 9 2	PRE1970 3	ROW TOTAL
1 MONO		5 4.1 41.7% 6.6% 2.2%	3 4.7 25.0% 3.4% 1.3%	4 3.2 33.3% 6.7% 1.8%	12 5.3%
2 CONF		15 12.2 41.7% 19.7% 6.7%	16 14.2 44.4% 18.0% 7.1%	5 9.6 13.9% 8.3% 2.2%	36 16.0%
3 REPT		14 18.2 25.9% 18.4% 6.2%	24 21.4 44.4% 27.0% 10.7%	16 14.4 29.6% 26.7% 7.1%	54 24.0%
4 THESIS		8 7.8 34.8% 10.5% 3.6%	12 9.1 52.2% 13.5% 5.3%	3 6.1 13.0% 5.0% 1.3%	23 10.2%
5 JOURNAL		34 33.8 34.0% 44.7% 15.1%	34 39.6 34.0% 38.2% 15.1%	32 26.7 32.0% 53.3% 14.2%	100 44.4%
COLUMN TOTAL		76 33.8%	89 39.6%	60 26.7%	225 100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
10.02032	8	0.2636	3.200	3 OF 15 (20.0%)

TABLE 11

CROSSTABULATION OF MATERIAL TYPE BY IMPRINT DATE--
USING SELECTED VALUES ONLY

22 MAY 86 INTERNATIONAL LENDING REQUEST STUDY
18:51:38 U C L A / O A C IBM 370/3090 MVS/XA

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH MATE DEPENDENT	WITH IMDA DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.00766	0.0	0.01471

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.14922	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 12

TABLE 11 -- Continued

CROSSTABULATION OF MATE MATERIAL TYPE BY IMDA DATE OF IMPRINT

MATE	COUNT / EXP VAL / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	IMDA 1 1980+	2 1970-197 9	3 PRE1970	4 NO DATE	ROW TOTAL
1 MONO		5	3	4	2	14
		4.7	5.5	3.6	.2	5.9%
		35.7%	21.4%	28.6%	14.3%	
		6.3%	3.2%	6.6%	50.0%	
		2.1%	1.3%	1.7%	.8%	
2 CONF		15	16	5	0	36
		12.0	14.1	9.3	.6	15.2%
		41.7%	44.4%	13.9%	.0%	
		19.0%	17.2%	8.2%	.0%	
		6.3%	6.8%	2.1%	.0%	
3 REPT		14	24	16	1	55
		18.3	21.6	14.2	.9	23.2%
		25.5%	43.6%	29.1%	1.8%	
		17.7%	25.8%	26.2%	25.0%	
		5.9%	10.1%	6.8%	.4%	
4 THESIS		8	12	3	0	23
		7.7	9.0	5.9	.4	9.7%
		34.8%	52.2%	13.0%	.0%	
		10.1%	12.9%	4.9%	.0%	
		3.4%	5.1%	1.3%	.0%	
5 JOURNAL		34	34	32	0	100
		33.3	39.2	25.7	1.7	42.2%
		34.0%	34.0%	32.0%	.0%	
		43.0%	36.6%	52.5%	.0%	
		14.3%	14.3%	13.5%	.0%	
6 OTHER		3	4	1	1	9
		3.0	3.5	2.3	.2	3.8%
		33.3%	44.4%	11.1%	11.1%	
		3.8%	4.3%	1.6%	25.0%	
		1.3%	1.7%	.4%	.4%	
COLUMN TOTAL		79	93	61	4	237
		33.3%	39.2%	25.7%	1.7%	100.0%

TABLE 12

CROSSTABULATION OF MATERIAL TYPE BY IMPRINT DATE

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
31.76801	15	0.0069	0.152	11 OF 24 (45.8%)

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH MATE DEPENDENT	WITH IMDA DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.01423	0.01460	0.01389
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.03908	0.03447	0.04512
SOMERS' D	0.02453	0.02568	0.02349
ETA		0.11348	0.16849

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.21138	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.34380	
KENDALL'S TAU B	0.02456	0.3296
KENDALL'S TAU C	0.02288	0.3296
PEARSON'S R	0.01076	0.4345
GAMMA	0.03495	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

TABLE 12 -- Continued

CROSSTABULATION OF SUBJ SUBJECT OF REQUEST BY IMDA DATE OF IMPRINT

TABLE 13

CROSSTABULATION OF THE SUBJECT OF THE REQUEST BY IMPRINT DATE

USING SELECTED VALUES ONLY

SUBJ	IMDA	1980+ (1)	1970-197 9 (2)	PRE1970 (3)	ROW TOTAL
MATH	1	11	13	3	27
		8.9	11.1	7.0	13.2%
		40.7%	48.1%	11.1%	
		16.4%	15.5%	5.7%	
		5.4%	6.4%	1.5%	
ENG	2	34	35	22	91
		29.9	37.5	23.6	44.6%
		37.4%	38.5%	24.2%	
		50.7%	41.7%	41.5%	
		16.7%	17.2%	10.8%	
CHEM	3	12	7	10	29
		9.5	11.9	7.5	14.2%
		41.4%	24.1%	34.5%	
		17.9%	8.3%	18.9%	
		5.9%	3.4%	4.9%	
ESS	4	10	29	18	57
		18.7	23.5	14.8	27.9%
		17.5%	50.9%	31.6%	
		14.9%	34.5%	34.0%	
		4.9%	14.2%	8.8%	
	COLUMN TOTAL	67 32.8%	84 41.2%	53 26.0%	204 100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
13.51967	6	0.0355	7.015	NONE

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH SUBJ DEPENDENT	WITH IMDA DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.02146	0.0	0.04167

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.18203	

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22 MAY 86 INTERNATIONAL LENDING REQUEST STUDY
18:51:38 U C L A / O A C IBM 370/3090 MVS/XA

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS - 33

TABLE 13 -- Continued

CROSSTABULATION OF SUBJ SUBJECT OF REQUEST BY IMDA DATE OF IMPRINT

TABLE 14

CROSSTABULATION OF THE SUBJECT OF THE REQUEST BY IMPRINT DATE

SUBJ	IMDA	1980+ 1	1970-197 9 2	PRE1970 3	NO DATE 4	ROW TOTAL
MATH	1	11	13	3	2	29
		9.7	11.4	7.5	.5	12.2%
		37.9%	44.8%	10.3%	6.9%	
		13.9%	14.0%	4.9%	50.0%	
		4.6%	5.5%	1.3%	.8%	
ENG	2	34	35	22	0	91
		30.3	35.7	23.4	1.5	38.4%
		37.4%	38.5%	24.2%	.0%	
		43.0%	37.6%	36.1%	.0%	
		14.3%	14.8%	9.3%	.0%	
CHEM	3	12	7	10	0	29
		9.7	11.4	7.5	.5	12.2%
		41.4%	24.1%	34.5%	.0%	
		15.2%	7.5%	16.4%	.0%	
		5.1%	3.0%	4.2%	.0%	
ESS	4	10	29	18	1	58
		19.3	22.8	14.9	1.0	24.5%
		17.2%	50.0%	31.0%	1.7%	
		12.7%	31.2%	29.5%	25.0%	
		4.2%	12.2%	7.6%	.4%	
PHYS	5	3	3	1	0	7
		2.3	2.7	1.8	.1	3.0%
		42.9%	42.9%	14.3%	.0%	
		3.8%	3.2%	1.6%	.0%	
		1.3%	1.3%	.4%	.0%	
OTHER	6	9	6	7	1	23
		7.7	9.0	5.9	.4	9.7%
		39.1%	26.1%	30.4%	4.3%	
		11.4%	6.5%	11.5%	25.0%	
		3.8%	2.5%	3.0%	.4%	
COLUMN TOTAL		79 33.3%	93 39.2%	61 25.7%	4 1.7%	237 100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
21.37107	15	0.0766	0.118	9 OF 24 (37.5%)

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH SUBJ DEPENDENT	WITH IMDA DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.03448	0.01370	0.05556
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.03901	0.03394	0.04587
SOMERS' D	0.09207	0.09786	0.08693
ETA		0.10325	0.16324

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.18130	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.29960	
KENDALL'S TAU B	0.09223	0.0479
KENDALL'S TAU C	0.08721	0.0479
PEARSON'S R	0.09204	0.0789
GAMMA	0.12869	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

TABLE 14 -- Continued

17 MAY 86 INTERNATIONAL LENDING REQUEST STUDY
16:32:55 U C L A / O A C IBM 370/3090 MVS/XA

IMGR COUNTRY OF IMPRINT-GROUPED

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
USA	2	101	42.6	42.6	42.6
UCLA	3	60	25.3	25.3	67.9
OTHER	4	76	32.1	32.1	100.0
	TOTAL	237	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 237 MISSING CASES 0

TABLE 15

COUNTRY OF IMPRINT -- GROUPED

CROSSTABULATION OF COUNTRY OF IMPRINT-GROUPED BY IMDA DATE OF IMPRINT

IMGR	COUNT / EXP VAL / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	IMDA 1980+ 1	1970-197 9 2	PRE1970 3	NO DATE 4	ROW TOTAL
USA	2	38	40	21	2	101
		33.7	39.6	26.0	1.7	42.6%
		37.6%	39.6%	20.8%	2.0%	
		48.1%	43.0%	34.4%	50.0%	
		16.0%	16.9%	8.9%	.8%	
UCLA	3	16	30	14	0	60
		20.0	23.5	15.4	1.0	25.3%
		26.7%	50.0%	23.3%	.0%	
		20.3%	32.3%	23.0%	.0%	
		6.8%	12.7%	5.9%	.0%	
OTHER	4	25	23	26	2	76
		25.3	29.8	19.6	1.3	32.1%
		32.9%	30.3%	34.2%	2.6%	
		31.6%	24.7%	42.6%	50.0%	
		10.5%	9.7%	11.0%	.8%	
	COLUMN TOTAL	79	93	61	4	237
		33.3%	39.2%	25.7%	1.7%	100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
9.37585	6	0.1535	1.013	3 OF 12 (25.0%)

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH IMGR DEPENDENT	WITH IMDA DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.02857	0.03676	0.02083
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.01938	0.02005	0.01874
SOMERS' D	0.09237	0.09120	0.09357
ETA		0.13159	0.10289

TABLE 16

CROSSTABULATION OF GROUPED COUNTRY OF IMPRINT BY IMPRINT DATE

15 MAY 86 INTERNATIONAL LENDING REQUEST STUDY
19:55:16 U C L A / O A C IBM 370/3090 MVS/XA

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.14064	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.19508	
KENDALL'S TAU B	0.09238	0.0551
KENDALL'S TAU C	0.09164	0.0551
PEARSON'S R	0.10288	0.0571
GAMMA	0.13896	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

TABLE 16 -- Continued

CROSSTABULATION OF CTGP COUNTRY-GROUPED BY IMGR COUNTRY OF IMPRINT-GROUPED

CTGP	COUNT / EXP VAL / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	IMGR USA 2	UCLA 3	OTHER 4	ROW TOTAL
1 CANADA		31	29	44	104
		44.3	26.3	33.4	43.9%
		29.8%	27.9%	42.3%	
		30.7%	48.3%	57.9%	
		13.1%	12.2%	18.6%	
2 EUROPE, AUST, NZ		47	26	12	85
		36.2	21.5	27.3	35.9%
		55.3%	30.6%	14.1%	
		46.5%	43.3%	15.8%	
		19.8%	11.0%	5.1%	
3 LAT AM, ASIA, AF		23	5	20	48
		20.5	12.2	15.4	20.3%
		47.9%	10.4%	41.7%	
		22.8%	8.3%	26.3%	
		9.7%	2.1%	8.4%	
COLUMN TOTAL		101	60	76	237
		42.6%	25.3%	32.1%	100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
26.25960	4	0.0000	12.152	NONE

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH CTGP DEPENDENT	WITH IMGR DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.10781	0.12030	0.09559
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.05836	0.05901	0.05773
SOMERS' D	-0.15643	-0.15479	-0.15811
ETA		0.18168	0.27915

TABLE 17

CROSSTABULATION OF REQUESTING COUNTRY BY PLACE OF PUBLICATION

17 MAY 86 INTERNATIONAL LENDING REQUEST STUDY
16:33:02 U C L A / O A C IBM 370/3090 MVS/XA

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.23537	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.31583	
KENDALL'S TAU B	-0.15644	0.0037
KENDALL'S TAU C	-0.15126	0.0037
PEARSON'S R	-0.14084	0.0151
GAMMA	-0.23632	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS - 0

TABLE 17 -- Continued

21 MAY 86 INTERNATIONAL LENDING REQUEST STUDY
22:09:36 U C L A / O A C IBM 370/3090 MVS/XA

CROSSTABULATION OF IMGR COUNTRY OF IMPRINT-GROUPED BY CTGP COUNTRY-GROUPED

IMGR	CTGP: CANADA (1)	EUROPE, AUST, NZ (2)	LAT AM, ASIA, AF (3)	ROW TOTAL
2 USA	31	47	23	101
	37.6	45.8	17.6	62.7%
	30.7%	46.5%	22.8%	
	51.7%	64.4%	82.1%	
	19.3%	29.2%	14.3%	
3 UCLA	29	26	5	60
	22.4	27.2	10.4	37.3%
	48.3%	43.3%	8.3%	
	48.3%	35.6%	17.9%	
	18.0%	16.1%	3.1%	
COLUMN TOTAL	60	73	28	161
	37.3%	45.3%	17.4%	100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
7.74015	2	0.0209	10.435	NONE

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH IMGR DEPENDENT	WITH CTGP DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.02027	0.0	0.03409
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.03003	0.03846	0.02464
SOMERS' D	-0.20220	-0.17670	-0.23630
ETA		0.21928	0.21782

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.21926	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.21417	
KENDALL'S TAU B	-0.20434	0.0033
KENDALL'S TAU C	-0.22098	0.0033
PEARSON'S R	-0.21782	0.0028
GAMMA	-0.37448	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 76

TABLE 18

CROSSTABULATION OF REQUESTING COUNTRY BY AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS

CROSSTABULATION OF CTRY COUNTRY-INDIVIDUAL BY IMGR COUNTRY OF IMPRINT-GROUPED

CTRY	COUNT / EXP VAL / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	IMGR USA 2	UCLA 3	OTHER 4	ROW TOTAL
AL		7	2	7	16
		6.8	4.1	5.1	6.8%
		43.8%	12.5%	43.8%	
		6.9%	3.3%	9.2%	
		3.0%	.8%	3.0%	
AU		0	1	0	1
		.4	.3	.3	.4%
		.0%	100.0%	.0%	
		.0%	1.7%	.0%	
		.0%	.4%	.0%	
BR		1	1	0	2
		.9	.5	.6	.8%
		50.0%	50.0%	.0%	
		1.0%	1.7%	.0%	
		.4%	.4%	.0%	
CA		31	29	44	104
		44.3	26.3	33.4	43.9%
		29.8%	27.9%	42.3%	
		30.7%	48.3%	57.9%	
		13.1%	12.2%	18.6%	
CH		0	0	1	1
		.4	.3	.3	.4%
		.0%	.0%	100.0%	
		.0%	.0%	1.3%	
		.0%	.0%	.4%	
DK		8	1	0	9
		3.8	2.3	2.9	3.8%
		88.9%	11.1%	.0%	
		7.9%	1.7%	.0%	
		3.4%	.4%	.0%	
(CONTINUED)	COLUMN TOTAL	101 42.6%	60 25.3%	76 32.1%	237 100.0%

TABLE 19

CROSSTABULATION OF INDIVIDUAL REQUESTING COUNTRIES BY 'PLACE OF PUBLICATION

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CTRY COUNTRY-INDIVIDUAL — CROSSTABULATION OF — BY IMGR COUNTRY OF IMPRINT-GROUPED

CTRY	COUNT / EXP VAL / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	IMGR USA 2	UCLA 3	OTHER 4	ROW TOTAL
FI		0 .4 .0% .0% .0%	1 .3 100.0% 1.7% .4%	0 .3 .0% .0% .0%	1 .4%
FR		0 1.7 .0% .0% .0%	4 1.0 100.0% 6.7% 1.7%	0 1.3 .0% .0% .0%	4 1.7%
GE		2 2.1 40.0% 2.0% .8%	2 1.3 40.0% 3.3% .8%	1 1.6 20.0% 1.3% .4%	5 2.1%
HK		2 .9 100.0% 2.0% .8%	0 .5 .0% .0% .0%	0 .6 .0% .0% .0%	2 .8%
HU		0 .4 .0% .0% .0%	1 .3 100.0% 1.7% .4%	0 .3 .0% .0% .0%	1 .4%
IN		0 .4 .0% .0% .0%	0 .3 .0% .0% .0%	1 .3 100.0% 1.3% .4%	1 .4%
(CONTINUED)	COLUMN TOTAL	101 42.6%	60 25.3%	76 32.1%	237 100.0%

TABLE 19 -- Continued

CROSSTABULATION OF CTRY COUNTRY-INDIVIDUAL BY IMGR COUNTRY OF IMPRINT-GROUPED

CTRY	COUNT / EXP VAL / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	IMGR USA (2)	UCLA (3)	OTHER (4)	ROW TOTAL
IS		0	1	0	1
		.4	.3	.3	.4%
		.0%	100.0%	.0%	
		.0%	1.7%	.0%	
		.0%	.4%	.0%	
IT		1	2	0	3
		1.3	.8	1.0	1.3%
		33.3%	66.7%	.0%	
		1.0%	3.3%	.0%	
		.4%	.8%	.0%	
JP		5	2	3	10
		4.3	2.5	3.2	4.2%
		50.0%	20.0%	30.0%	
		5.0%	3.3%	3.9%	
		2.1%	.8%	1.3%	
KO		1	0	0	1
		.4	.3	.3	.4%
		100.0%	.0%	.0%	
		1.0%	.0%	.0%	
		.4%	.0%	.0%	
MX		6	1	14	21
		8.9	5.3	6.7	8.9%
		28.6%	4.8%	66.7%	
		5.9%	1.7%	18.4%	
		2.5%	.4%	5.9%	
NO		8	0	0	8
		3.4	2.0	2.6	3.4%
		100.0%	.0%	.0%	
		7.9%	.0%	.0%	
		3.4%	.0%	.0%	
(CONTINUED)	COLUMN TOTAL	101 42.6%	60 25.3%	76 32.1%	237 100.0%

TABLE 19 -- Continued

CROSSTABULATION OF CTRY COUNTRY-INDIVIDUAL BY IMGR COUNTRY OF IMPRINT-GROUPED

TABLE 19 -- Continued

CTRY		IMGR USA (2)	UCLA (3)	OTHER (4)	ROW TOTAL
NZ	COUNT	0	1	1	2
	EXP VAL	.9	.5	.6	
	ROW PCT	.0%	50.0%	50.0%	.8%
	COL PCT	.0%	1.7%	1.3%	
	TOT PCT	.0%	.4%	.4%	
PE	COUNT	0	0	1	1
	EXP VAL	.4	.3	.3	
	ROW PCT	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.4%
	COL PCT	.0%	.0%	1.3%	
	TOT PCT	.0%	.0%	.4%	
PO	COUNT	3	0	0	3
	EXP VAL	1.3	.8	1.0	
	ROW PCT	100.0%	.0%	.0%	1.3%
	COL PCT	3.0%	.0%	.0%	
	TOT PCT	1.3%	.0%	.0%	
PR	COUNT	0	1	0	1
	EXP VAL	.4	.3	.3	
	ROW PCT	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.4%
	COL PCT	.0%	1.7%	.0%	
	TOT PCT	.0%	.4%	.0%	
SA	COUNT	3	0	0	3
	EXP VAL	1.3	.8	1.0	
	ROW PCT	100.0%	.0%	.0%	1.3%
	COL PCT	3.0%	.0%	.0%	
	TOT PCT	1.3%	.0%	.0%	
SP	COUNT	0	3	0	3
	EXP VAL	1.3	.8	1.0	
	ROW PCT	.0%	100.0%	.0%	1.3%
	COL PCT	.0%	5.0%	.0%	
	TOT PCT	.0%	1.3%	.0%	
(CONTINUED)	COLUMN TOTAL	101 42.6%	60 25.3%	76 32.1%	237 100.0%

CROSSTABULATION OF CTRY COUNTRY-INDIVIDUAL BY IMGR COUNTRY OF IMPRINT-GROUPED

CTRY	IMGR: USA (2)	UCLA (3)	OTHER (4)	ROW TOTAL
SS	11	0	1	12
	5.1	3.0	3.8	5.1%
	91.7%	.0%	8.3%	
	10.9%	.0%	1.3%	
	4.6%	.0%	.4%	
SW	0	0	1	1
	.4	.3	.3	.4%
	.0%	.0%	100.0%	
	.0%	.0%	1.3%	
	.0%	.0%	.4%	
TH	1	0	0	1
	.4	.3	.3	.4%
	100.0%	.0%	.0%	
	1.0%	.0%	.0%	
	.4%	.0%	.0%	
UK	11	7	1	19
	8.1	4.8	6.1	8.0%
	57.9%	36.8%	5.3%	
	10.9%	11.7%	1.3%	
	4.6%	3.0%	.4%	
COLUMN TOTAL	101	60	76	237
	42.6%	25.3%	32.1%	100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
122.81247	54	0.0000	0.253	73 OF 84 (86.9%)

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH CTRY DEPENDENT	WITH IMGR DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.14498	0.0	0.28676
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.17321	0.12840	0.26609
SOMERS' D	-0.20115	-0.22098	-0.18459

TABLE 19 -- Continued

12 MAY 86 INTERNATIONAL LENDING REQUEST STUDY
21:03:10 U C L A / O A C IBM 370/3090 MVS/XA

CROSSTABULATION OF LIBY LIBRARY TYPE BY VRBI VERIFICATION IN BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOURCE
PAGE 1 OF 1

LIBY	COUNT / EXP VAL / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	VRBI 0	VRBI 1	ROW TOTAL
1		60	59	119
		66.8	52.2	50.2%
		50.4%	49.6%	
		45.1%	56.7%	
		25.3%	24.9%	
2		21	17	38
		21.3	16.7	16.0%
		55.3%	44.7%	
		15.8%	16.3%	
		8.9%	7.2%	
3		39	26	65
		36.5	28.5	27.4%
		60.0%	40.0%	
		29.3%	25.0%	
		16.5%	11.0%	
4		13	2	15
		8.4	6.6	6.3%
		86.7%	13.3%	
		9.8%	1.9%	
		5.5%	.8%	
COLUMN TOTAL		133 56.1%	104 43.9%	237 100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
7.66232	3	0.0535	6.582	NONE

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH LIBY DEPENDENT	WITH VRBI DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.01935	0.01535	0.02617
SOMERS' D	-0.13566	-0.15638	-0.11979
ETA		0.15554	0.17981

TABLE 20

CROSSTABULATION OF VERIFICATION IN A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOURCE BY KIND OF LIBRARY AND NON-LIBRARY REQUESTOR

CROSSTABULATION OF LIBY LIBRARY TYPE BY VRBI VERIFICATION IN BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOURCE

LIBY	VRBI: NO (0)	VRBI: YES (1)	ROW TOTAL
1 ACAD	60	59	119
	64.3	54.7	53.6%
	50.4%	49.6%	
	50.0%	57.8%	
	27.0%	26.6%	
2 NAT, CENT AGEN	21	17	38
	20.5	17.5	17.1%
	55.3%	44.7%	
	17.5%	16.7%	
	9.5%	7.7%	
3 SPEC, PUB	39	26	65
	35.1	29.9	29.3%
	60.0%	40.0%	
	32.5%	25.5%	
	17.6%	11.7%	
COLUMN TOTAL	120	102	222
	54.1%	45.9%	100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
1.58038	2	0.4538	17.459	NONE

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH LIBY DEPENDENT	WITH VRBI DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.00424	0.00359	0.00518
SOMERS' D	-0.07988	-0.08799	-0.07313
ETA		0.08438	0.08438

TABLE 21
CROSSTABULATION OF VERIFICATION IN A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOURCE BY LIND OF LIBRARY

21 MAY 86 INTERNATIONAL LENDING REQUEST STUDY
22:09:37 U C L A / D A C IBM 370/3090 MVS/XA

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.08437	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.08407	
KENDALL'S TAU B	-0.08022	0.1056
KENDALL'S TAU C	-0.08741	0.1056
PEARSON'S R	-0.08437	0.1052
GAMMA	-0.14695	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS - 15

TABLE 21 -- Continued

CROSSTABULATION OF LIBY LIBRARY TYPE BY VRUC VERIFICATION IN UNION CATALOG

LIBY	VRUC: NO (0)	VRUC: YES (1)	ROW TOTAL
1 ACAD	68	51	119
	84.9	34.1	50.2%
	57.1%	42.9%	
	40.2%	75.0%	
	28.7%	21.5%	
2 NAT, CENT AGEN	27	11	38
	27.1	10.9	16.0%
	71.1%	28.9%	
	16.0%	16.2%	
	11.4%	4.6%	
3 SPEC, PUB	61	4	65
	46.4	18.6	27.4%
	93.8%	6.2%	
	36.1%	5.9%	
	25.7%	1.7%	
4 NOT LIB	13	2	15
	10.7	4.3	6.3%
	86.7%	13.3%	
	7.7%	2.9%	
	5.5%	.8%	
COLUMN TOTAL	169	68	237
	71.3%	28.7%	100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
29.53920	3	0.0000	4.304	1 OF 8 (12.5%)

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH LIBY DEPENDENT	WITH VRUC DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.08115	0.06138	0.11971
SOMERS' D	-0.30979	-0.39828	-0.25348
ETA		0.33368	0.35304

TABLE 22

CROSSTABULATION OF VERIFICATION IN A UNION CATALOG BY KIND OF REQUESTOR

15 MAY 86 INTERNATIONAL LENDING REQUEST STUDY
19:55:22 U C L A / O A C IBM 370/3090 MVS/XA

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.35304	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.33290	
KENDALL'S TAU B	-0.31773	0.0000
KENDALL'S TAU C	-0.32594	0.0000
PEARSON'S R	-0.33368	0.0000
GAMMA	-0.61379	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

TABLE 22 -- Continued

CROSSTABULATION OF LIBY LIBRARY TYPE BY VRUC VERIFICATION IN UNION CATALOG

LIBY	COUNT / EXP VAL / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	VRUC NO (0)	VRUC YES (1)	ROW TOTAL
1 ACAD		68	51	119
		83.6	35.4	53.6%
		57.1%	42.9%	
		43.6%	77.3%	
		30.6%	23.0%	
2 NAT, CENT AGEN		27	11	38
		26.7	11.3	17.1%
		71.1%	28.9%	
		17.3%	16.7%	
		12.2%	5.0%	
3 SPEC, PUB		61	4	65
		45.7	19.3	29.3%
		93.8%	6.2%	
		39.1%	6.1%	
		27.5%	1.8%	
COLUMN TOTAL		156	66	222
		70.3%	29.7%	100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
27.12096	2	0.0000	11.297	NONE

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH LIBY DEPENDENT	WITH VRUC DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.0	0.0	0.0

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.34952	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 15

TABLE 23

CROSSTABULATION OF VERIFICATION IN A UNION CATALOG BY KIND OF LIBRARY

143

CROSSTABULATION OF CTGP COUNTRY-GROUPED BY VRBI VERIFICATION IN BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOURCE

CTGP	COUNT / EXP VAL / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	VRBI NO 0	VRBI YES 1	ROW TOTAL
1 CANADA		38	66	104
		58.4	45.6	43.9%
		36.5%	63.5%	
		28.6%	63.5%	
		16.0%	27.8%	
2 EUROPE, AUST, NZ		58	27	85
		47.7	37.3	35.9%
		68.2%	31.8%	
		43.6%	26.0%	
		24.5%	11.4%	
3 LAT AM, ASIA, AF		37	11	48
		26.9	21.1	20.3%
		77.1%	22.9%	
		27.8%	10.6%	
		15.6%	4.6%	
COLUMN TOTAL		133	104	237
		56.1%	43.9%	100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
29.82571	2	0.0000	21.063	NONE

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH CTGP DEPENDENT	WITH VRBI DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.20253	0.15038	0.26923
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.07407	0.06116	0.09389
SOMERS' D	-0.32680	-0.37500	-0.28958
ETA		0.33809	0.35475

TABLE 24

CROSSTABULATION OF VERIFICATION IN A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOURCE BY GROUPED COUNTRIES

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.35475	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.33433	
KENDALL'S TAU B	-0.32954	0.0000
KENDALL'S TAU C	-0.36939	0.0000
PEARSON'S R	-0.33809	0.0000
GAMMA	-0.55470	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

TABLE 24 -- Continued

CROSSTABULATION OF CTGP COUNTRY-GROUPED BY VRUC VERIFICATION IN UNION CATALOG

CTGP	COUNT / EXP VAL / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	VRUC NO (0)	VRUC YES (1)	ROW TOTAL
1 CANADA		64 74.2 61.5% 37.9% 27.0%	40 29.8 38.5% 58.8% 16.9%	104 43.9%
2 EUROPE, AUST, NZ		68 60.6 80.0% 40.2% 28.7%	17 24.4 20.0% 25.0% 7.2%	85 35.9%
3 LAT AM, ASIA, AF		37 34.2 77.1% 21.9% 15.6%	11 13.8 22.9% 16.2% 4.6%	48 20.3%
COLUMN TOTAL		169 71.3%	68 28.7%	237 100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
8.77286	2	0.0124	13.772	NONE

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH CTGP DEPENDENT	WITH VRUC DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.01990	0.03008	0.0
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.02241	0.01759	0.03088
SOMERS' D	-0.15569	-0.19918	-0.12779
ETA		0.15766	0.19240

TABLE 25

CROSSTABULATION OF THE USE OF UNIONCATALOGS BY GROUPED COUNTRIES

17 MAY 86 INTERNATIONAL LENDING REQUEST STUDY
16:33:00 U C L A / O A C IBM 370/3090 MVS/XA

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.19240	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.18893	
KENDALL'S TAU B	-0.15954	0.0049
KENDALL'S TAU C	-0.16301	0.0049
PEARSON'S R	-0.15766	0.0076
GAMMA	-0.31063	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

TABLE 25 -- Continued

CROSSTABULATION OF SUPL REQUEST SATISFIED BY VRBI VERIFICATION IN BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOURCE

SUPL	VRBI NO (0)	VRBI YES (1)	ROW TOTAL
NO (0)	78	53	131
	73.5	57.5	55.3%
	59.5%	40.5%	
	58.6%	51.0%	
	32.9%	22.4%	
YES (1)	55	51	106
	59.5	46.5	44.7%
	51.9%	48.1%	
	41.4%	49.0%	
	23.2%	21.5%	
COLUMN TOTAL	133	104	237
	56.1%	43.9%	100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
1.10075	1	0.2941	46.515	NONE
1.39429	1	0.2377	(BEFORE YATES CORRECTION)	

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH SUPL DEPENDENT	WITH VRBI DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.00428	0.00428	0.00429
SOMERS' D	0.07670	0.07685	0.07655
ETA		0.07670	0.07670

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
PHI	0.07670	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.07648	
KENDALL'S TAU B	0.07670	0.1193
KENDALL'S TAU C	0.07570	0.1193
PEARSON'S R	0.07670	0.1197
GAMMA	0.15421	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

TABLE 26

THE EFFECT OF BIBLIOGRAPHICAL VERIFICATION ON SATISFACTION RATE

15 MAY 86 INTERNATIONAL LENDING REQUEST STUDY
19:55:21 U C L A / O A C IBM 370/3090 MVS/XA

- C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F -
SUPL REQUEST SATISFIED BY CTGP COUNTRY-GROUPED
CONTROLLING FOR..
VRBI VERIFICATION IN BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOURCE VALUE = 1. YES
- PAGE 1 OF 1

SUPL	CTGP: CANADA (1)	EUROPE, AUST, NZ (2)	LAT AM, ASIA, AF (3)	ROW TOTAL
NO (0)	28	16	9	53
	33.6	13.8	5.6	51.0%
	52.8%	30.2%	17.0%	
	42.4%	59.3%	81.8%	
	26.9%	15.4%	8.7%	
YES (1)	38	11	2	51
	32.4	13.2	5.4	49.0%
	74.5%	21.6%	3.9%	
	57.6%	40.7%	18.2%	
	36.5%	10.6%	1.9%	
COLUMN TOTAL	66	27	11	104
	63.5%	26.0%	10.6%	100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
6.85970	2	0.0324	5.394	NONE

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH SUPL DEPENDENT	WITH CTGP DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.11236	0.19608	0.0
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.04431	0.05018	0.03968
SOMERS' D	-0.23711	-0.23280	-0.24158
ETA		0.25682	0.25586

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.25682	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.24875	
KENDALL'S TAU B	-0.23715	0.0064
KENDALL'S TAU C	-0.24149	0.0064
PEARSON'S R	-0.25586	0.0044
GAMMA	-0.45190	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

TABLE 27

THE EFFECT OF BIBLIOGRAPHICAL VERIFICATION ON SATISFACTION RATES WITHIN GROUPED COUNTRIES -- VERIFIED REQUESTS

15 MAY 86 INTERNATIONAL LENDING REQUEST STUDY
19:55:21 U C L A / O A C IBM 370/3090 MVS/XA

CROSSTABULATION OF SUPL REQUEST SATISFIED BY CTGP COUNTRY-GROUPED
CONTROLLING FOR.. VRBI VERIFICATION IN BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOURCE VALUE = 0. NO

SUPL	CTGP: CANADA (1)	EUROPE, AUST, NZ (2)	LAT AM, ASIA, AF (3)	ROW TOTAL
0 NO	24	35	19	78
	22.3	34.0	21.7	58.6%
	30.8%	44.9%	24.4%	
	63.2%	60.3%	51.4%	
	18.0%	26.3%	14.3%	
1 YES	14	23	18	55
	15.7	24.0	15.3	41.4%
	25.5%	41.8%	32.7%	
	36.8%	39.7%	48.6%	
	10.5%	17.3%	13.5%	
COLUMN TOTAL	38	58	37	133
	28.6%	43.6%	27.8%	100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
1.19980	2	0.5489	15.301	NONE

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH SUPL DEPENDENT	WITH CTGP DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.00512	0.00662	0.00417
SOMERS' D	0.08381	0.07314	0.09814
ETA		0.09498	0.08974

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.09498	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.09455	
KENDALL'S TAU B	0.08472	0.1516
KENDALL'S TAU C	0.09520	0.1516
PEARSON'S R	0.08974	0.1522
GAMMA	0.14998	

TABLE 28

THE EFFECT OF BIBLIOGRAPHICAL VERIFICATION ON SATISFACTION RATES WITHIN GROUPED COUNTRIES -- UNVERIFIED REQUESTS

15 MAY 86 INTERNATIONAL LENDING REQUEST STUDY
19:55:20 U C L A / O A C IBM 370/3090 MVS/XA

CROSSTABULATION OF SUPL REQUEST SATISFIED BY VRUC VERIFICATION IN UNION CATALOG

SUPL	VRUC: NO (0)	VRUC: YES (1)	ROW TOTAL
NO (0)	94	37	131
	93.4	37.6	55.3%
	71.8%	28.2%	
	55.6%	54.4%	
	39.7%	15.6%	
YES (1)	75	31	106
	75.6	30.4	44.7%
	70.8%	29.2%	
	44.4%	45.6%	
	31.6%	13.1%	
COLUMN TOTAL	169	68	237
	71.3%	28.7%	100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
0.00062	1	0.9801	30.413	NONE
0.02869	1	0.8655	(BEFORE YATES CORRECTION)	

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH SUPL DEPENDENT	WITH VRUC DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.00009	0.00009	0.00010
SOMERS' D	0.01095	0.01210	0.01001
ETA		0.01100	0.01100

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
PHI	0.01100	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.01100	
KENDALL'S TAU B	0.01100	0.4329
KENDALL'S TAU C	0.00990	0.4329
PEARSON'S R	0.01100	0.4331
GAMMA	0.02443	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

TABLE 29

THE EFFECT OF HOLDINGS VERIFICATION ON THE SATISFACTION RATE

15 MAY 86 INTERNATIONAL LENDING REQUEST STUDY
19:55:21 U C L A / O A C IBM 370/3090 MVS/XA

- C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F -
SUPL REQUEST SATISFIED BY CTGP COUNTRY-GROUPED
CONTROLLING FOR..
VRUC VERIFICATION IN UNION CATALOG VALUE = 0. NO
- PAGE 1 OF 1

SUPL	CTGP: CANADA (1)	EUROPE, AUST, NZ (2)	LAT AM, ASIA, AF (3)	ROW TOTAL
0 NO	32	40	22	94
	35.6	37.8	20.6	55.6%
	34.0%	42.6%	23.4%	
	50.0%	58.8%	59.5%	
	18.9%	23.7%	13.0%	
1 YES	32	28	15	75
	28.4	30.2	16.4	44.4%
	42.7%	37.3%	20.0%	
	50.0%	41.2%	40.5%	
	18.9%	16.6%	8.9%	
COLUMN TOTAL	64	68	37	169
	37.9%	40.2%	21.9%	100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
1.32259	2	0.5162	16.420	NONE

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH SUPL DEPENDENT	WITH CTGP DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.02273	0.0	0.03960
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.00446	0.00569	0.00366
SOMERS' D	-0.07663	-0.06756	-0.08851
ETA		0.08846	0.07901

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.08846	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.08812	
KENDALL'S TAU B	-0.07733	0.1449
KENDALL'S TAU C	-0.08739	0.1449
PEARSON'S R	-0.07901	0.1536
GAMMA	-0.13636	

TABLE 30
THE EFFECT OF HOLDINGS VERIFICATION ON THE SATISFACTION RATE WITHIN GROUPED COUNTRIES -- UNVERIFIED REQUESTS

15 MAY 86 INTERNATIONAL LENDING REQUEST STUDY
19:55:21 U C L A / O A C IBM 370/3090 MVS/XA

CROSSTABULATION OF SUPL REQUEST SATISFIED BY CTGP COUNTRY-GROUPED
CONTROLLING FOR.. VRUC VERIFICATION IN UNION CATALOG VALUE = 1. YES

SUPL	CTGP: CANADA (1)	EUROPE, AUST, NZ (2)	LAT AM, ASIA, AF (3)	ROW TOTAL
0 NO	20	11	6	37
	21.8	9.3	6.0	54.4%
	54.1%	29.7%	16.2%	
	50.0%	64.7%	54.5%	
	29.4%	16.2%	8.8%	
1 YES	20	6	5	31
	18.2	7.8	5.0	45.6%
	64.5%	19.4%	16.1%	
	50.0%	35.3%	45.5%	
	29.4%	8.8%	7.4%	
COLUMN TOTAL	40	17	11	68
	58.8%	25.0%	16.2%	100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
1.04018	2	0.5945	5.015	NONE

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH SUPL DEPENDENT	WITH CTGP DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.00943	0.01124	0.00813
SOMERS' D	-0.08231	-0.07728	-0.08806
ETA		0.12368	0.06971

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.12368	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.12274	
KENDALL'S TAU B	-0.08249	0.2402
KENDALL'S TAU C	-0.08737	0.2402
PEARSON'S R	-0.06971	0.2861
GAMMA	-0.15515	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

TABLE 31

THE EFFECT OF HOLDINGS VERIFICATION ON THE SATISFACTION RATE WITHIN GROUPED COUNTRIES -- VERIFIED REQUESTS

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UCAT UNION CATALOGS-VERIFICATION

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
	AN	6	2.5	2.5	2.5
	AY	42	17.7	17.7	20.3
	CY	33	13.9	13.9	34.2
	LN	8	3.4	3.4	37.6
	LY	29	12.2	12.2	49.8
	ON	2	.8	.8	50.6
	OY	16	6.8	6.8	57.4
	TO	43	18.1	18.1	75.5
	XX	58	24.5	24.5	100.0
	TOTAL	237	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 237 MISSING CASES 0

Note : to interpret the values, see Section 2.11

TABLE 32

VERIFIED TITLES -- ARRANGED BY UNION CATALOG

CROSSTABULATION OF VRUC VERIFICATION IN UNION CATALOG BY UCAT UNION CATALOGS-VERIFICATION

VRUC	COUNT / EXP VAL / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	UCAT AN	AY	CY	LN	LY	ON	OY	TO	XX	ROW TOTAL
NO	0	5	23	10	7	24	0	5	40	55	169
		4.3	29.9	23.5	5.7	20.7	1.4	11.4	30.7	41.4	71.3%
		3.0%	13.6%	5.9%	4.1%	14.2%	.0%	3.0%	23.7%	32.5%	
		83.3%	54.8%	30.3%	87.5%	82.8%	.0%	31.3%	93.0%	94.8%	
		2.1%	9.7%	4.2%	3.0%	10.1%	.0%	2.1%	16.9%	23.2%	
YES	1	1	19	23	1	5	2	11	3	3	68
		1.7	12.1	9.5	2.3	8.3	.6	4.6	12.3	16.6	28.7%
		1.5%	27.9%	33.8%	1.5%	7.4%	2.9%	16.2%	4.4%	4.4%	
		16.7%	45.2%	69.7%	12.5%	17.2%	100.0%	68.8%	7.0%	5.2%	
		.4%	8.0%	9.7%	.4%	2.1%	.8%	4.6%	1.3%	1.3%	
COLUMN TOTAL		6	42	33	8	29	2	16	43	58	237
		2.5%	17.7%	13.9%	3.4%	12.2%	.8%	6.8%	18.1%	24.5%	100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
79.15907	8	0.0000	0.574	6 OF 18 (33.3%)

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH VRUC DEPENDENT	WITH UCAT DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.16599	0.30882	0.11173
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.13793	0.29013	0.09047
SOMERS' D	-0.31062	-0.23142	-0.47224

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.57793	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.50038	
KENDALL'S TAU B	-0.33058	0.0000
KENDALL'S TAU C	-0.38648	0.0000
GAMMA	-0.52420	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

Note : to interpret the union catalog values, see Section 2.11

TABLE 33

REQUESTS FOR ITEMS ACTUALLY IN UNION CATALOGS DIVIDED BY WHETHER OR NOT THEY WERE VERIFIED BY THE REQUESTING LIBRARIES

CROSSTABULATION OF HELD UCLA HOLDINGS BY UCAT UNION CATALOGS-VERIFICATION

HELD	COUNT / EXP VAL / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	UCAT AN	AY	CY	LN	LY	ON	OY	TO	XX	ROW TOTAL
NO	0	3	2	9	1	0	0	0	15	33	63
		1.6	11.2	8.8	2.1	7.7	.5	4.3	11.4	15.4	26.6%
		4.8%	3.2%	14.3%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	23.8%	52.4%	
		50.0%	4.8%	27.3%	12.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	34.9%	56.9%	
		1.3%	.8%	3.8%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	6.3%	13.9%	
YES	1	3	40	24	7	29	2	16	28	25	174
		4.4	30.8	24.2	5.9	21.3	1.5	11.7	31.6	42.6	73.4%
		1.7%	23.0%	13.8%	4.0%	16.7%	1.1%	9.2%	16.1%	14.4%	
		50.0%	95.2%	72.7%	87.5%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	65.1%	43.1%	
		1.3%	16.9%	10.1%	3.0%	12.2%	.8%	6.8%	11.8%	10.5%	
COLUMN TOTAL		6 2.5%	42 17.7%	33 13.9%	8 3.4%	29 12.2%	2 .8%	16 6.8%	43 18.1%	58 24.5%	237 100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
58.59962	8	0.0000	0.532	6 OF 18 (33.3%)

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH HELD DEPENDENT	WITH UCAT DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.09504	0.12698	0.08380
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.11886	0.25670	0.07733
SOMERS' D	-0.28937	-0.21232	-0.45421

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.49725	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.44524	
KENDALL'S TAU B	-0.31054	0.0000
KENDALL'S TAU C	-0.35457	0.0000
GAMMA	-0.52940	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

Note : to interpret the union catalog values, see Section 2.11

TABLE 34
CORRELATION OF UCLA HOLDINGS WITH THE APPEARANCE OF [illegible] IN UNION CATALOGS

CROSSTABULATION OF MATE MATERIAL TYPE BY UCAT UNION CATALOGS-VERIFICATION

MATE	COUNT / EXP VAL / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	UCAT AN	AY	CY	LN	LY	ON	OY	TO	XX	ROW TOTAL
MONO	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	8	14
		.4	2.5	1.9	.5	1.7	.1	.9	2.5	3.4	5.9%
		.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	14.3%	7.1%	21.4%	.0%	57.1%	
		.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	6.9%	50.0%	18.8%	.0%	13.8%	
		.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.8%	.4%	1.3%	.0%	3.4%	
CONF	2	0	3	1	1	0	0	2	0	29	36
		.9	6.4	5.0	1.2	4.4	.3	2.4	6.5	8.8	15.2%
		.0%	8.3%	2.8%	2.8%	.0%	.0%	5.6%	.0%	80.6%	
		.0%	7.1%	3.0%	12.5%	.0%	.0%	12.5%	.0%	50.0%	
		.0%	1.3%	.4%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.8%	.0%	12.2%	
REPT	3	0	0	1	5	7	0	2	24	16	55
		1.4	9.7	7.7	1.9	6.7	.5	3.7	10.0	13.5	23.2%
		.0%	.0%	1.8%	9.1%	12.7%	.0%	3.6%	43.6%	29.1%	
		.0%	.0%	3.0%	62.5%	24.1%	.0%	12.5%	55.8%	27.6%	
		.0%	.0%	.4%	2.1%	3.0%	.0%	.8%	10.1%	6.8%	
THESIS	4	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	10	2	23
		.6	4.1	3.2	.8	2.8	.2	1.6	4.2	5.6	9.7%
		.0%	.0%	.0%	4.3%	43.5%	.0%	.0%	43.5%	8.7%	
		.0%	.0%	.0%	12.5%	34.5%	.0%	.0%	23.3%	3.4%	
		.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%	4.2%	.0%	.0%	4.2%	.8%	
JOURNAL	5	6	38	29	1	10	1	6	7	2	100
		2.5	17.7	13.9	3.4	12.2	.8	6.8	18.1	24.5	42.2%
		6.0%	38.0%	29.0%	1.0%	10.0%	1.0%	6.0%	7.0%	2.0%	
		100.0%	90.5%	87.9%	12.5%	34.5%	50.0%	37.5%	16.3%	3.4%	
		2.5%	16.0%	12.2%	.4%	4.2%	.4%	2.5%	3.0%	.8%	
OTHER	6	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	2	1	9
		.2	1.6	1.3	.3	1.1	.1	.6	1.6	2.2	3.8%
		.0%	11.1%	22.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	33.3%	22.2%	11.1%	
		.0%	2.4%	6.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	18.8%	4.7%	1.7%	
		.0%	.4%	.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	.8%	.4%	
COLUMN TOTAL		6	42	33	8	29	2	16	43	58	237
		2.5%	17.7%	13.9%	3.4%	12.2%	.8%	6.8%	18.1%	24.5%	100.0%

TABLE 35

CORRELATION OF MATERIAL TYPE WITH THEIR APPEARANCE IN UNION CATALOGS

21 MAY 86 INTERNATIONAL LENDING REQUEST STUDY
22:09:39 U C L A / O A C IBM 370/3090 MVS/XA

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
257.21624	40	0.0000	0.076	38 OF 54 (70.4%)

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH MATE DEPENDENT	WITH UCAT DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.32278	0.35036	0.30168
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.32740	0.37249	0.29205
SOMERS' D	-0.55308	-0.51853	-0.59256

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.46590	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.72142	
KENDALL'S TAU B	-0.55431	0.0000
KENDALL'S TAU C	-0.51957	0.0000
GAMMA	-0.66894	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

TABLE 35 -- Continued

Note : to interpret the union catalog values, see Section 2.11

175

- C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F -
CTGP COUNTRY-GROUPED BY NACT NATIONAL CENTER USED

CTGP	NACT NO (0)	NACT YES (1)	ROW TOTAL
1 CANADA	96	8	104
	80.7	23.3	43.9%
	92.3%	7.7%	
	52.2%	15.1%	
	40.5%	3.4%	
2 EUROPE, AUST, NZ	57	28	85
	66.0	19.0	35.9%
	67.1%	32.9%	
	31.0%	52.8%	
	24.1%	11.8%	
3 LAT AM, ASIA, AF	31	17	48
	37.3	10.7	20.3%
	64.6%	35.4%	
	16.8%	32.1%	
	13.1%	7.2%	
COLUMN TOTAL	184	53	237
	77.6%	22.4%	100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
21.08172	2	0.0000	10.734	NONE

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH CTGP DEPENDENT	WITH NACT DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.10753	0.15038	0.0
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.06757	0.05084	0.10070
SOMERS' D	0.26872	0.38115	0.20751
ETA		0.28483	0.31208

TABLE 36
USE OF NATIONAL CENTERS BY GROUPED COUNTRIES

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.31208	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.29791	
KENDALL'S TAU B	0.28124	0.0000
KENDALL'S TAU C	0.26470	0.0000
PEARSON'S R	0.28483	0.0000
GAMMA	0.54176	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS - 0

TABLE 36 -- Continued

LIBY LIBRARY TYPE CROSSTABULATION BY NACT NATIONAL CENTER USED PAGE 1 OF 1

TABLE 37 USE OF NATIONAL CENTERS BY TYPE OF LIBRARY

LIBY	NACT	NO (0)	YES (1)	ROW TOTAL
ACAD	1	108	11	119
		90.6	28.4	53.6%
		90.8%	9.2%	
		63.9%	20.8%	
		48.6%	5.0%	
NAT, CENT AGEN	2	0	38	38
		28.9	9.1	17.1%
		.0%	100.0%	
		.0%	71.7%	
		.0%	17.1%	
SPEC, PUB	3	61	4	65
		49.5	15.5	29.3%
		93.8%	6.2%	
		36.1%	7.5%	
		27.5%	1.8%	
COLUMN TOTAL		169	53	222
		76.1%	23.9%	100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
146.41471	2	0.0000	9.072	NONE

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH LIBY DEPENDENT	WITH NACT DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.41667	0.26214	0.71698
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.40988	0.31803	0.57632
SOMERS' D	0.13064	0.17271	0.10505
ETA		0.07097	0.81211

21 MAY 86 INTERNATIONAL LENDING REQUEST STUDY
22:09:37 U C I A / O A C IBM 370/3090 MVS/XA

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.81211	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.63041	
KENDALL'S TAU B	0.13470	0.0179
KENDALL'S TAU C	0.12556	0.0179
PEARSON'S R	0.07096	0.1862
GAMMA	0.20558	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 15

TABLE 37 -- Continued

CROSSTABULATION OF NACT NATIONAL CENTER USED BY SUPL REQUEST SATISFIED

NACT	COUNT / EXP VAL / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	SUPL NO (0)	SUPL YES (1)	ROW TOTAL
NO	0	96	88	184
		101.7	82.3	77.6%
		52.2%	47.8%	
		73.3%	83.0%	
		40.5%	37.1%	
YES	1	35	18	53
		29.3	23.7	22.4%
		66.0%	34.0%	
		26.7%	17.0%	
		14.8%	7.6%	
	COLUMN TOTAL	131	106	237
		55.3%	44.7%	100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
2.66291	1	0.1027	23.705	NONE
3.19912	1	0.0737	(BEFORE YATES CORRECTION)	

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH NACT DEPENDENT	WITH SUPL DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.01127	0.01293	0.00999
SOMERS' D	-0.11439	-0.09736	-0.13864
ETA		0.11618	0.11618

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE	A'
PHI	0.11618		
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.11541		
KENDALL'S TAU B	-0.11618	0.0371	
KENDALL'S TAU C	-0.09628	0.0371	
PEARSON'S R	-0.11618	0.0371	
GAMMA	-0.28120		

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS - 0

TABLE 38

CORRELATION OF SATISFACTION WITH THE USE OF NATIONAL CENTERS

21 MAY 86 INTERNATIONAL LENDING REQUEST STUDY
22:09:39 U C L A / O A C IBM 370/3090 MVS/XA

- C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F -
CIGP COUNTRY-GROUPED BY SUPL REQUEST SATISFIED
CONTROLLING FOR..
NACT NATIONAL CENTER USED VALUE = 1. YES
- PAGE 1 OF 1

CIGP	SUPL 0 (NO)	SUPL 1 (YES)	ROW TOTAL
1 CANADA	5	3	8
	5.3	2.7	15.1%
	62.5%	37.5%	
	14.3%	16.7%	
	9.4%	5.7%	
2 EUROPE, AUST, NZ	15	13	28
	18.5	9.5	52.8%
	53.6%	46.4%	
	42.9%	72.2%	
	28.3%	24.5%	
3 LAT AM, ASIA, AF	15	2	17
	11.2	5.8	32.1%
	88.2%	11.8%	
	42.9%	11.1%	
	28.3%	3.8%	
COLUMN TOTAL	35	18	53
	66.0%	34.0%	100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
5.71966	2	0.0573	2.717	1 OF 6 (16.7%)

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH CIGP DEPENDENT	WITH SUPL DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.07359	0.06068	0.09348
SOMERS' D	-0.24557	-0.28571	-0.21531
ETA		0.24286	0.32851

TABLE 39

SATISFACTION FOR GROUPED COUNTRIES WHEN THEY USED NATIONAL CENTERS

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.32851	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.31210	
KENDALL'S TAU B	-0.24803	0.0307
KENDALL'S TAU C	-0.25632	0.0307
PEARSON'S R	-0.24286	0.0399
GAMMA	-0.46154	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS - 0

TABLE 39 -- Continued

21 MAY 86 INTERNATIONAL LENDING REQUEST STUDY
22:09:39 U C L A / O A C IBM 370/3090 MVS/XA

CROSSTABULATION OF CTGP COUNTRY-GROUPED BY SUPL REQUEST SATISFIED
CONTROLLING FOR.. NACT NATIONAL CENTER USED VALUE = 0. NO

CTGP	SUPL NO (0)	SUPL YES (1)	ROW TOTAL
1 CANADA	47	49	96
	50.1	45.9	52.2%
	49.0%	51.0%	
	49.0%	55.7%	
	25.5%	26.6%	
2 EUROPE, AUST, NZ	36	21	57
	29.7	27.3	31.0%
	63.2%	36.8%	
	37.5%	23.9%	
	19.6%	11.4%	
3 LAT AM, ASIA, AF	13	18	31
	16.2	14.8	16.8%
	41.9%	58.1%	
	13.5%	20.5%	
	7.1%	9.8%	
COLUMN TOTAL	96	88	184
	52.2%	47.8%	100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
4.45608	2	0.1077	14.826	NONE

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH CTGP DEPENDENT	WITH SUPL DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.03977	0.0	0.07955
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.01443	0.01219	0.01766
SOMERS' D	-0.02068	-0.02285	-0.01889
ETA		0.00126	0.15562

TABLE 40

SATISFACTION FOR GROUPED COUNTRIES WHEN THEY DID NOT USE NATIONAL CENTERS

21 MAY 86 INTERNATIONAL LENDING REQUEST STUDY
22:09:39 U C L A / O A C IBM 370/3090 MVS/XA

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.15562	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.15377	
KENDALL'S TAU B	-0.02078	0.3841
KENDALL'S TAU C	-0.02280	0.3841
PEARSON'S R	0.00126	0.4932
GAMMA	-0.03744	

TABLE 40 -- Continued

15 MAY 86 INTERNATIONAL LENDING REQUEST STUDY
19:55:17 U C L A / O A C IBM 370/3090 MVS/XA

FORM FORMAT

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
LOAN	1	53	22.4	22.4	22.4
COPY	2	157	66.2	66.2	88.6
EITHER	3	27	11.4	11.4	100.0
	TOTAL	237	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 237 MISSING CASES 0

TABLE 41
FORMAT REQUIRED

193

- C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F -
SUPL REQUEST SATISFIED BY FORM FORMAT

TABLE 42

CORRELATION OF SATISFACTION WITH REQUIRED FORMAT

SUPL	FORM: LOAN (1)	COPY (2)	EITHER (3)	ROW TOTAL
NO (0)	24	89	18	131
	29.3	86.8	14.9	55.3%
	18.3%	67.9%	13.7%	
	45.3%	56.7%	66.7%	
	10.1%	37.6%	7.6%	
YES (1)	29	68	9	106
	23.7	70.2	12.1	44.7%
	27.4%	64.2%	8.5%	
	54.7%	43.3%	33.3%	
	12.2%	28.7%	3.8%	
COLUMN TOTAL	53	157	27	237
	22.4%	66.2%	11.4%	100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
3.68448	2	0.1585	12.076	NONE

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH SUPL DEPENDENT	WITH FORM DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.02688	0.04717	0.0
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.01014	0.01137	0.00914
SOMERS' D	-0.12039	-0.11993	-0.12084
ETA		0.12468	0.12451

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.12468	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.12373	
KENDALL'S TAU B	-0.12039	0.0277
KENDALL'S TAU C	-0.11950	0.0277
PEARSON'S R	-0.12451	0.0278
GAMMA	-0.24054	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

201

CROSSTABULATION OF LIBY LIBRARY TYPE BY HELD UCLA HOLDINGS

LIBY	COUNT / EXP VAL / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	HELD NO (0)	HELD YES (1)	ROW TOTAL
1 ACAD		28	91	119
		32.2	86.8	53.6%
		23.5%	76.5%	
		46.7%	56.2%	
		12.6%	41.0%	
2 NAT, CENT AGEN		15	23	38
		10.3	27.7	17.1%
		39.5%	60.5%	
		25.0%	14.2%	
		6.8%	10.4%	
3 SPEC, PUB		17	48	65
		17.6	47.4	29.3%
		26.2%	73.8%	
		28.3%	29.6%	
		7.7%	21.6%	
COLUMN TOTAL		60	162	222
		27.0%	73.0%	100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
3.74814	2	0.1535	10.270	NONE

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH LIBY DEPENDENT	WITH HELD DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.01011	0.00802	0.01369
SOMERS' D	-0.04868	-0.06121	-0.04040
ETA		0.04158	0.12994

TABLE 43

CORRELATION OF REQUESTS BY THE TYPE OF LIBRARY THAT MADE THEM WITH UCLA HOLDINGS

21 MAY 86 INTERNATIONAL LENDING REQUEST STUDY
22:09:38 U C L A / O A C IBM 370/3090 MVS/XA

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.12994	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.12885	
KENDALL'S TAU B	-0.04973	0.2192
KENDALL'S TAU C	-0.04829	0.2192
PEARSON'S R	-0.04156	0.2690
GAMMA	-0.09899	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 15

TABLE 43 -- Continued

CROSSTABULATION OF LIBY LIBRARY TYPE BY HELD UCLA HOLDINGS

LIBY	HELD: NO (0)	HELD: YES (1)	ROW TOTAL
1 ACAD	28	91	119
	31.6	87.4	50.2%
	23.5%	76.5%	
	44.4%	52.3%	
	11.8%	38.4%	
2 NAT, CENT AGEN	15	23	38
	10.1	27.9	16.0%
	39.5%	60.5%	
	23.8%	13.2%	
	6.3%	9.7%	
3 SPEC, PUB	17	48	65
	17.3	47.7	27.4%
	26.2%	73.8%	
	27.0%	27.6%	
	7.2%	20.3%	
4 NOT LIB	3	12	15
	4.0	11.0	6.3%
	20.0%	80.0%	
	4.8%	6.9%	
	1.3%	5.1%	
COLUMN TOTAL	63	174	237
	26.6%	73.4%	100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
4.14327	3	0.2464	3.987	1 OF 8 (12.5%)

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH LIBY DEPENDENT	WITH HELD DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.00947	0.00708	0.01429
SOMERS' D	-0.02488	-0.03293	-0.01999
ETA		0.01305	0.13222

TABLE 44

CORRELATION OF REQUESTS BY SOURCE OF THE REQUEST WITH UCLA HOLDINGS

17 MAY 86 INTERNATIONAL LENDING REQUEST STUDY
16:33:02 U C L A / O A C IBM 370/3090 MVS/XA

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.13222	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.13108	
KENDALL'S TAU B	-0.02566	0.3371
KENDALL'S TAU C	-0.02571	0.3371
PEARSON'S R	-0.01305	0.4208
GAMMA	-0.05002	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS - 0

TABLE 44 -- Continued

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IMGR COUNTRY OF IMPRINT-GROUPED CROSSTABULATION OF BY HELD UCLA HOLDINGS

IMGR	COUNT / EXP VAL / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	HELD NO 0	HELD YES 1	ROW TOTAL
2 USA		36	65	101
		26.8	74.2	42.6%
		35.6%	64.4%	
		57.1%	37.4%	
		15.2%	27.4%	
3 UCLA		8	52	60
		15.9	44.1	25.3%
		13.3%	86.7%	
		12.7%	29.9%	
		3.4%	21.9%	
4 OTHER		19	57	76
		20.2	55.8	32.1%
		25.0%	75.0%	
		30.2%	32.8%	
		8.0%	24.1%	
COLUMN TOTAL		63	174	237
		26.6%	73.4%	100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
9.74331	2	0.0077	15.949	NONE

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH IMGR DEPENDENT	WITH HELD DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.02628	0.02021	0.03755
SOMERS' D	0.11190	0.14933	0.08947
ETA		0.11530	0.20276

TABLE 45
CORRELATION OF REQUESTS BY PLACE OF PUBLICATION WITH UCLA HOLDINGS

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.20276	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.19871	
KENDALL'S TAU B	0.11559	0.0302
KENDALL'S TAU C	0.11658	0.0302
PEARSON'S R	0.11530	0.0382
GAMMA	0.22982	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

TABLE 45 -- Continued

22 MAY 86 INTERNATIONAL LENDING REQUEST STUDY
18:51:38 U C L A / O A C IBM 370/3090 MVS/XA

CROSSTABULATION OF IMDA DATE OF IMPRINT BY HELD UCLA HOLDINGS

IMDA	COUNT / EXP VAL / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	HELD 0	HELD 1	ROW TOTAL
1980+	1	21 20.7 26.6% 34.4% 9.0%	58 58.3 73.4% 33.7% 24.9%	79 33.9%
1970-1979	2	25 24.3 26.9% 41.0% 10.7%	68 68.7 73.1% 39.5% 29.2%	93 39.9%
PRE1970	3	15 16.0 24.6% 24.6% 6.4%	46 45.0 75.4% 26.7% 19.7%	61 26.2%
	COLUMN TOTAL	61 26.2%	172 73.8%	233 100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
0.11009	2	0.9464	15.970	NONE

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH IMDA DEPENDENT	WITH HELD DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.0	0.0	0.0

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.02174	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 4

TABLE 46

CORRELATION OF REQUESTS BY DATE OF PUBLICATION WITH UCLA [illegible]

22 MAY 86 INTERNATIONAL LENDING REQUEST STUDY
18:51:40 U C L A / O A C IBM 370/3090 MVS/XA

CROSSTABULATION OF IMGR COUNTRY OF IMPRINT-GROUPED BY IMDA DATE OF IMPRINT
CONTROLLING FOR.. HELD UCLA HOLDINGS VALUE = 0. NO

IMGR	IMDA	1980+ (1)	1970-197 9 (2)	PRE1970 (3)	NO DATE (4)	ROW TOTAL
USA	2	14	13	8	1	36
		12.0	14.3	8.6	1.1	57.1%
		38.9%	36.1%	22.2%	2.8%	
		66.7%	52.0%	53.3%	50.0%	
		22.2%	20.6%	12.7%	1.6%	
UCLA	3	1	5	2	0	8
		2.7	3.2	1.9	.3	12.7%
		12.5%	62.5%	25.0%	.0%	
		4.8%	20.0%	13.3%	.0%	
		1.6%	7.9%	3.2%	.0%	
OTHER	4	6	7	5	1	19
		6.3	7.5	4.5	.6	30.2%
		31.6%	36.8%	26.3%	5.3%	
		28.6%	28.0%	33.3%	50.0%	
		9.5%	11.1%	7.9%	1.6%	
COLUMN TOTAL		21 33.3%	25 39.7%	15 23.8%	2 3.2%	63 100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
3.22237	6	0.7805	0.254	7 OF 12 (58.3%)

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH IMGR DEPENDENT	WITH IMDA DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.01538	0.0	0.02632

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.15992	

TABLE 47
CORRELATION OF PLACE OF PUBLICATION AND DATE OF PUBLICATION FOR ITEMS NOT HELD BY UCLA

17 MAY 86 INTERNATIONAL LENDING REQUEST STUDY
16:33:02 U C L A / O A C IBM 370/3090 MVS/XA

CROSSTABULATION OF
MATE MATERIAL TYPE BY HELD UCLA HOLDINGS
CONTROLLING FOR..
IMGR COUNTRY OF IMPRINT-GROUPED VALUE = 2. USA

MATE	COUNT / EXP VAL / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	HELD NO (0)	HELD YES (1)	ROW TOTAL
1 MONO		4	6	10
		3.6	6.4	9.9%
		40.0%	60.0%	
		11.1%	9.2%	
		4.0%	5.9%	
2 CONF		8	21	29
		10.3	18.7	28.7%
		27.6%	72.4%	
		22.2%	32.3%	
		7.9%	20.8%	
3 REPT		15	6	21
		7.5	13.5	20.8%
		71.4%	28.6%	
		41.7%	9.2%	
		14.9%	5.9%	
5 JOURNAL		8	29	37
		13.2	23.8	36.6%
		21.6%	78.4%	
		22.2%	44.6%	
		7.9%	28.7%	
6 OTHER		1	3	4
		1.4	2.6	4.0%
		25.0%	75.0%	
		2.8%	4.6%	
		1.0%	3.0%	
COLUMN TOTAL		36	65	101
		35.6%	64.4%	100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
15.99564	4	0.0030	1.426	3 OF 10 (30.0%)

TABLE 49

CROSSTABULATION OF HOLDINGS BY TYPE OF MATERIAL PUBLISHED IN THE USA BUT NOT INCLUDING UCLA PUBLICATIONS

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH MATE DEPENDENT	WITH HELD DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.16000	0.10938	0.25000
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.07537	0.05510	0.11924
SOMERS' D	0.08750	0.11325	0.07129
ETA		0.13679	0.39796

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.39796	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.36976	
KENDALL'S TAU B	0.08985	0.1633
KENDALL'S TAU C	0.10391	0.1633
PEARSON'S R	0.13679	0.0863
GAMMA	0.14536	

TABLE 49 -- Continued

17 MAY 86 INTERNATIONAL LENDING REQUEST STUDY
16:33:02 U C L A / O A C IBM 370/3090 MVS/XA

CROSSTABULATION OF
MATE MATERIAL TYPE BY HELD UCLA HOLDINGS
CONTROLLING FOR..
IMGR COUNTRY OF IMPRINT-GROUPED VALUE = 3. UCLA

MATE	COUNT / EXP VAL / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	HELD NO (0)	HELD YES (1)	ROW TOTAL
2 CONF		0	1	1
		.1	.9	1.7%
		.0%	100.0%	
		.0%	1.9%	
		.0%	1.7%	
3 REPT		5	28	33
		4.4	28.6	55.0%
		15.2%	84.8%	
		62.5%	53.8%	
		8.3%	46.7%	
4 THESIS		2	21	23
		3.1	19.9	38.3%
		8.7%	91.3%	
		25.0%	40.4%	
		3.3%	35.0%	
5 JOURNAL		0	1	1
		.1	.9	1.7%
		.0%	100.0%	
		.0%	1.9%	
		.0%	1.7%	
6 OTHER		1	1	2
		.3	1.7	3.3%
		50.0%	50.0%	
		12.5%	1.9%	
		1.7%	1.7%	
COLUMN TOTAL		8	52	60
		13.3%	86.7%	100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
3.15711	4	0.5319	0.133	8 OF 10 (80.0%)

TABLE 50

CROSSTABULATION OF HOLDINGS BY TYPE OF MATERIAL PUBLISHED BY UCLA

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH MATE DEPENDENT	WITH HELD DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.03344	0.02366	0.05701
SOMERS' D	0.00712	0.01202	0.00506
ETA		0.06821	0.22939

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.22939	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.22358	
KENDALL'S TAU B	0.00780	0.4754
KENDALL'S TAU C	0.00556	0.4754
PEARSON'S R	-0.06821	0.3023
GAMMA	0.02146	

TABLE 50 -- Continued

CROSSTABULATION OF MATE BY HELD
CONTROLLING FOR.. MATERIAL TYPE
IMGR COUNTRY OF IMPRINT-GROUPED
UCLA HOLDINGS
VALUE = 4. OTHER

MATE	COUNT / EXP VAL / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	HELD NO 0	HELD YES 1	ROW TOTAL
MONO	1	2 1.0 50.0% 10.5% 2.6%	2 3.0 50.0% 3.5% 2.6%	4 5.3%
CONF	2	2 1.5 33.3% 10.5% 2.6%	4 4.5 66.7% 7.0% 5.3%	6 7.9%
REPT	3	1 .3 100.0% 5.3% 1.3%	0 .8 .0% .0% .0%	1 1.3%
JOURNAL	5	14 15.5 22.6% 73.7% 18.4%	48 46.5 77.4% 84.2% 63.2%	62 81.6%
OTHER	6	0 .8 .0% .0% .0%	3 2.3 100.0% 5.3% 3.9%	3 3.9%
	COLUMN TOTAL	19 25.0%	57 75.0%	76 100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
5.74910	4	0.2187	0.250	8 OF 10 (80.0%)

TABLE 51

CROSSTABULATION OF HOLDINGS BY TYPE OF MATERIAL PUBLISHED OUTSIDE THE USA

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH MATE DEPENDENT	WITH HELD DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.03030	0.0	0.05263
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.06282	0.05643	0.07085
SOMERS' D	0.20912	0.19483	0.22567
ETA		0.19515	0.27504

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.27504	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.26519	
KENDALL'S TAU B	0.20968	0.0305
KENDALL'S TAU C	0.14612	0.0305
PEARSON'S R	0.19515	0.0456
GAMMA	0.52882	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

TABLE 51 -- Continued

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TABLE 52

SUPL REQUEST SATISFIED

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NO	0	131	55.3	55.3	55.3
YES	1	106	44.7	44.7	100.0
	TOTAL	237	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 237 MISSING CASES 0

- -

TABLE 53

NOTS SUPPLY STATUS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
SUPL	1	106	44.7	44.7	44.7
NOT AVAIL	2	23	9.7	9.7	54.4
NOT OWNED	3	60	25.3	25.3	79.7
VOL/PT NOT OWNED	4	24	10.1	10.1	89.9
OTHER	5	24	10.1	10.1	100.0
	TOTAL	237	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 237 MISSING CASES 0

TABLE 52 and 53

CROSSTABULATION OF HELD UCLA HOLDINGS BY SUPL REQUEST SATISFIED

HELD	SUPL 0 (NO)	SUPL 1 (YES)	ROW TOTAL
0 (NO)	63	0	63
	34.8	28.2	26.6%
	100.0%	.0%	
	48.1%	.0%	
	26.6%	.0%	
1 (YES)	68	106	174
	96.2	77.8	73.4%
	39.1%	60.9%	
	51.9%	100.0%	
	28.7%	44.7%	
COLUMN TOTAL	131	106	237
	55.3%	44.7%	100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
66.99199	1	0.0000	28.177	NONE
69.43427	1	0.0000	(BEFORE YATES CORRECTION)	

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH HELD DEPENDENT	WITH SUPL DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.22485	0.0	0.35849
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.31000	0.33905	0.28554
SOMERS' D	0.53751	0.48092	0.60920
ETA		0.54127	0.54127

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
PHI	0.54127	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.47601	
KENDALL'S TAU B	0.54127	0.0000
KENDALL'S TAU C	0.47556	0.0000
PEARSON'S R	0.54127	0.0000
GAMMA	1.00000	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

TABLE 54

CORRELATION OF UCLA HOLDINGS WITH SATISFIED REQUESTS

CROSSTABULATION OF CTGP COUNTRY-GROUPED BY SUPL REQUEST SATISFIED

CTGP	COUNT / EXP VAL / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	SUPL NO (0)	SUPL YES (1)	ROW TOTAL
1 CANADA		52 57.5 50.0% 39.7% 21.9%	52 46.5 50.0% 49.1% 21.9%	104 43.9%
2 EUROPE, AUST, NZ		51 47.0 60.0% 38.9% 21.5%	34 38.0 40.0% 32.1% 14.3%	85 35.9%
3 LAT AM, ASIA, AF		28 26.5 58.3% 21.4% 11.8%	20 21.5 41.7% 18.9% 8.4%	48 20.3%
COLUMN TOTAL		131 55.3%	106 44.7%	237 100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
2.11980	2	0.3465	21.468	NONE

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH CTGP DEPENDENT	WITH SUPL DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.00514	0.00425	0.00651
SOMERS' D	-0.07749	-0.08872	-0.06878
ETA		0.07712	0.09457

TABLE 55

SATISFIED REQUESTS -- BY GROUPED COUNTRIES

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.09457	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.09415	
KENDALL'S TAU B	-0.07812	0.1029
KENDALL'S TAU C	-0.08774	0.1029
PEARSON'S R	-0.07712	0.1185
GAMMA	-0.13861	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS - 0

TABLE 55. -- Continued

CROSSTABULATION OF CTRY COUNTRY-INDIVIDUAL BY SUPL REQUEST SATISFIED

CTRY	COUNT / EXP VAL / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	SUPL NO 0	SUPL YES 1	ROW TOTAL
AL		8	8	16
		8.8	7.2	6.8%
		50.0%	50.0%	
		6.1%	7.5%	
		3.4%	3.4%	
AU		0	1	1
		.6	.4	.4%
		.0%	100.0%	
		.0%	.9%	
		.0%	.4%	
BR		2	0	2
		1.1	.9	.8%
		100.0%	.0%	
		1.5%	.0%	
		.8%	.0%	
CA		52	52	104
		57.5	46.5	43.9%
		50.0%	50.0%	
		39.7%	49.1%	
		21.9%	21.9%	
CH		0	1	1
		.6	.4	.4%
		.0%	100.0%	
		.0%	.9%	
		.0%	.4%	
DK		4	5	9
		5.0	4.0	3.8%
		44.4%	55.6%	
		3.1%	4.7%	
		1.7%	2.1%	
(CONTINUED)	COLUMN TOTAL	131 55.3%	106 44.7%	237 100.0%

TABLE 56

SATISFIED REQUESTS -- BY INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES

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CROSSTABULATION OF CTRY COUNTRY-INDIVIDUAL BY SUPL REQUEST SATISFIED

TABLE 56 -- Continued

CTRY	COUNT / EXP VAL / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	SUPL NO (0)	SUPL YES (1)	ROW TOTAL
FI		0	1	1
		.6	.4	.4%
		.0%	100.0%	
		.0%	.9%	
		.0%	.4%	
FR		3	1	4
		2.2	1.8	1.7%
		75.0%	25.0%	
		2.3%	.9%	
		1.3%	.4%	
GE		4	1	5
		2.8	2.2	2.1%
		80.0%	20.0%	
		3.1%	.9%	
		1.7%	.4%	
HK		0	2	2
		1.1	.9	.8%
		.0%	100.0%	
		.0%	1.9%	
		.0%	.8%	
HU		0	1	1
		.6	.4	.4%
		.0%	100.0%	
		.0%	.9%	
		.0%	.4%	
IN		0	1	1
		.6	.4	.4%
		.0%	100.0%	
		.0%	.9%	
		.0%	.4%	
(CONTINUED)	COLUMN TOTAL	131 55.3%	106 44.7%	237 100.0%

CROSSTABULATION OF CTRY COUNTRY-INDIVIDUAL BY SUPL REQUEST SATISFIED

CTRY	SUPL: NO (0)	SUPL: YES (1)	ROW TOTAL
IS	1	0	1
	.6	.4	.4%
	100.0%	.0%	
	.8%	.0%	
	.4%	.0%	
IT	2	1	3
	1.7	1.3	1.3%
	66.7%	33.3%	
	1.5%	.9%	
	.8%	.4%	
JP	10	0	10
	5.5	4.5	4.2%
	100.0%	.0%	
	7.6%	.0%	
	4.2%	.0%	
KO	0	1	1
	.6	.4	.4%
	.0%	100.0%	
	.0%	.9%	
	.0%	.4%	
MX	7	14	21
	11.6	9.4	8.9%
	33.3%	66.7%	
	5.3%	13.2%	
	3.0%	5.9%	
NO	7	1	8
	4.4	3.6	3.4%
	87.5%	12.5%	
	5.3%	.9%	
	3.0%	.4%	
COLUMN TOTAL	131	106	237
	55.3%	44.7%	100.0%

(CONTINUED)

TABLE 56 -- Continued

CROSSTABULATION OF CTRY COUNTRY-INDIVIDUAL BY SUPL REQUEST SATISFIED

CTRY	COUNT / EXP VAL / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	SUPL NO 0	SUPL YES 1	ROW TOTAL
NZ		1	1	2
		1.1	.9	.8%
		50.0%	50.0%	
		.8%	.9%	
		.4%	.4%	
PE		1	0	1
		.6	.4	.4%
		100.0%	.0%	
		.8%	.0%	
		.4%	.0%	
PO		0	3	3
		1.7	1.3	1.3%
		.0%	100.0%	
		.0%	2.8%	
		.0%	1.3%	
PR		1	0	1
		.6	.4	.4%
		100.0%	.0%	
		.8%	.0%	
		.4%	.0%	
SA		2	1	3
		1.7	1.3	1.3%
		66.7%	33.3%	
		1.5%	.9%	
		.8%	.4%	
SP		3	0	3
		1.7	1.3	1.3%
		100.0%	.0%	
		2.3%	.0%	
		1.3%	.0%	
(CONTINUED)	COLUMN TOTAL	131 55.3%	106 44.7%	237 100.0%

TABLE 56 -- Continued

CROSSTABULATION OF CTRY COUNTRY-INDIVIDUAL BY SUPL REQUEST SATISFIED

TABLE 56 -- Continued

CTRY	COUNT / EXP VAL / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	SUPL NO 0	SUPL YES 1	ROW TOTAL
SS		9	3	12
		6.6	5.4	5.1%
		75.0%	25.0%	
		6.9%	2.8%	
		3.8%	1.3%	
SW		1	0	1
		.6	.4	.4%
		100.0%	.0%	
		.8%	.0%	
		.4%	.0%	
TH		1	0	1
		.6	.4	.4%
		100.0%	.0%	
		.8%	.0%	
		.4%	.0%	
UK		12	7	19
		10.5	8.5	8.0%
		63.2%	36.8%	
		9.2%	6.6%	
		5.1%	3.0%	
	COLUMN TOTAL	131 55.3%	106 44.7%	237 100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
43.57462	27	0.0229	0.447	45 OF 56 (80.4%)

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH CTRY DEPENDENT	WITH SUPL DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.07950	0.0	0.17925
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.08101	0.05300	0.17188
SOMERS' D	-0.10271	-0.13236	-0.08392

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.42879	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.39409	
KENDALL'S TAU B	-0.10539	0.0335
KENDALL'S TAU C	-0.13089	0.0335
GAMMA	-0.16909	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

TABLE 56 -- Continued

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CROSSTABULATION OF LIBY LIBRARY TYPE BY SUPL REQUEST SATISFIED

LIBY	SUPL NO (0)	SUPL YES (1)	ROW TOTAL
1 ACAD	57	62	119
	63.8	55.2	53.6%
	47.9%	52.1%	
	47.9%	60.2%	
	25.7%	27.9%	
2 NAT, CENT AGEN	28	10	38
	20.4	17.6	17.1%
	73.7%	26.3%	
	23.5%	9.7%	
	12.6%	4.5%	
3 SPEC, PUB	34	31	65
	34.8	30.2	29.3%
	52.3%	47.7%	
	28.6%	30.1%	
	15.3%	14.0%	
COLUMN TOTAL	119	103	222
	53.6%	46.4%	100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
7.76204	2	0.0206	17.631	NONE

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH LIBY DEPENDENT	WITH SUPL DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.02427	0.0	0.04854
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.02156	0.01825	0.02633
SOMERS' D	-0.07256	-0.07987	-0.06648
ETA		0.06123	0.18699

TABLE 57

SATISFIED REQUESTS -- BY KIND OF LIBRARY

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.18699	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.18380	
KENDALL'S TAU B	-0.07287	0.1281
KENDALL'S TAU C	-0.07946	0.1281
PEARSON'S R	-0.06122	0.1820
GAMMA	-0.13249	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 15

TABLE 57 -- Continued

TABLE 58

REASONS FOR NON-SUPPLY -- BY GROUPED COUNTRIES

CTGP COUNTRY GROUPING

CTGP	NOTS	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT OWNED	VOL/PT NOT OWNED	OTHER	ROW TOTAL
CANADA	1	6 9.1 11.5% 26.1% 4.6%	28 23.8 53.8% 46.7% 21.4%	9 9.5 17.3% 37.5% 6.9%	9 9.5 17.3% 37.5% 6.9%	52 39.7%
EUROPE, AUST, NZ	2	13 9.0 25.5% 56.5% 9.9%	19 23.4 37.3% 31.7% 14.5%	7 9.3 13.7% 29.2% 5.3%	12 9.3 23.5% 50.0% 9.2%	51 38.9%
LAT AM, ASIA, AF	3	4 4.9 14.3% 17.4% 3.1%	13 12.8 46.4% 21.7% 9.9%	8 5.1 28.6% 33.3% 6.1%	3 5.1 10.7% 12.5% 2.3%	28 21.4%
COLUMN TOTAL		23 17.6%	60 45.8%	24 18.3%	24 18.3%	131 100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
8.51363	6	0.2028	4.916	1 OF 12 (8.3%)

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH CTGP DEPENDENT	WITH NOTS DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.06667	0.12658	0.0

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.18026	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 106

TABLE 59

SUPPLY STATUS -- BY INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES

CTRY	SUPL 1	NOT AVAIL 2	NOT OWND 3	VOL/PT N OTHR OT OWNED 4	5	TOTAL
AL	8 7.2 50.0% 7.5% 3.4%	1 1.6 6.3% 4.3% .4%	1 4.1 6.3% 1.7% .4%	4 1.6 25.0% 16.7% 1.7%	2 1.6 12.5% 8.3% .8%	16 6.8%
AU	1 .4 100.0% .9% .4%	0 .1 .0% .0% .0%	0 .3 .0% .0% .0%	0 .1 .0% .0% .0%	0 .1 .0% .0% .0%	1 .4%
BR	0 .9 .0% .0% .0%	1 .2 50.0% 4.3% .4%	1 .5 50.0% 1.7% .4%	0 .2 .0% .0% .0%	0 .2 .0% .0% .0%	2 .8%
CA	52 46.5 50.0% 49.1% 21.9%	6 10.1 5.8% 26.1% 2.5%	28 26.3 26.9% 46.7% 11.8%	9 10.5 8.7% 37.5% 3.8%	9 10.5 8.7% 37.5% 3.8%	104 43.9%
CH	1 .4 100.0% .9% .4%	0 .1 .0% .0% .0%	0 .3 .0% .0% .0%	0 .1 .0% .0% .0%	0 .1 .0% .0% .0%	1 .4%
DK	5 4.0 55.6% 4.7% 2.1%	1 .9 11.1% 4.3% .4%	2 2.3 22.2% 3.3% .8%	1 .9 11.1% 4.2% .4%	0 .9 .0% .0% .0%	9 3.8%
COLUMN TOTAL	106 44.7%	23 9.7%	60 25.3%	24 10.1%	24 10.1%	237 100.0%

(CONTINUED)

CROSSTABULATION OF CTRY COUNTRY-INDIVIDUAL BY NOTS SUPPLY STATUS

CTRY		NOTS 1 SUPL	2 NOT AVAIL	3 NOT OWND	4 VOL/PT NOT OWNED	5 OTHER	ROW TOTAL
FI	COUNT	1	0	0	0	0	1
	EXP VAL	.4	.1	.3	.1	.1	
	ROW PCT	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%
	COL PCT	.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
	TOT PCT	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
FR	COUNT	1	3	0	0	0	4
	EXP VAL	1.8	.4	1.0	.4	.4	
	ROW PCT	25.0%	75.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.7%
	COL PCT	.9%	13.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
	TOT PCT	.4%	1.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
GE	COUNT	1	0	2	1	1	5
	EXP VAL	2.2	.5	1.3	.5	.5	
	ROW PCT	20.0%	.0%	40.0%	20.0%	20.0%	2.1%
	COL PCT	.9%	.0%	3.3%	4.2%	4.2%	
	TOT PCT	.4%	.0%	.8%	.4%	.4%	
HK	COUNT	2	0	0	0	0	2
	EXP VAL	.9	.2	.5	.2	.2	
	ROW PCT	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.8%
	COL PCT	1.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
	TOT PCT	.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
HU	COUNT	1	0	0	0	0	1
	EXP VAL	.4	.1	.3	.1	.1	
	ROW PCT	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%
	COL PCT	.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
	TOT PCT	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
IN	COUNT	1	0	0	0	0	1
	EXP VAL	.4	.1	.3	.1	.1	
	ROW PCT	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%
	COL PCT	.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
	TOT PCT	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
(CONTINUED)	COLUMN TOTAL	106 44.7%	23 9.7%	60 25.3%	24 10.1%	24 10.1%	237 100.0%

TABLE 59 -- Continued

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CROSSTABULATION OF CTRY COUNTRY-INDIVIDUAL BY NOTS SUPPLY STATUS

CTRY		NOTS 1 SUPL	2 NOT AVAIL	3 NOT OWNED	4 VOL/PT NOT OWNED	5 OTHER	ROW TOTAL
IS	COUNT	0	0	1	0	0	1
	EXP VAL	.4	.1	.3	.1	.1	
	ROW PCT	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%
	COL PCT	.0%	.0%	1.7%	.0%	.0%	
	TOT PCT	.0%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.0%	
IT	COUNT	1	0	0	0	2	3
	EXP VAL	1.3	.3	.8	.3	.3	
	ROW PCT	33.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	66.7%	1.3%
	COL PCT	.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	8.3%	
	TOT PCT	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.8%	
JP	COUNT	0	1	5	3	1	10
	EXP VAL	4.5	1.0	2.5	1.0	1.0	
	ROW PCT	.0%	10.0%	50.0%	30.0%	10.0%	4.2%
	COL PCT	.0%	4.3%	8.3%	12.5%	4.2%	
	TOT PCT	.0%	.4%	2.1%	1.3%	.4%	
KO	COUNT	1	0	0	0	0	1
	EXP VAL	.4	.1	.3	.1	.1	
	ROW PCT	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%
	COL PCT	.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
	TOT PCT	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
MX	COUNT	14	1	1	3	2	21
	EXP VAL	9.4	2.0	5.3	2.1	2.1	
	ROW PCT	66.7%	4.8%	4.8%	14.3%	9.5%	8.9%
	COL PCT	13.2%	4.3%	1.7%	12.5%	8.3%	
	TOT PCT	5.9%	.4%	.4%	1.3%	.8%	
NO	COUNT	1	0	4	0	3	8
	EXP VAL	3.6	.8	2.0	.8	.8	
	ROW PCT	12.5%	.0%	50.0%	.0%	37.5%	3.4%
	COL PCT	.9%	.0%	6.7%	.0%	12.5%	
	TOT PCT	.4%	.0%	1.7%	.0%	1.3%	
(CONTINUED)	COLUMN TOTAL	106 44.7%	23 9.7%	60 25.3%	24 10.1%	24 10.1%	237 100.0%

TABLE 59 -- Continued

CROSSTABULATION OF CTRY COUNTRY-INDIVIDUAL BY NOTS SUPPLY STATUS

CTRY		NOTS 1 SUPL	2 NOT AVAIL	3 NOT OWNED	4 VOL/PT NOT OWNED	5 OTHER	ROW TOTAL
NZ	COUNT	1	1	0	0	0	2
	EXP VAL	.9	.2	.5	.2	.2	
	ROW PCT	50.0%	50.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.8%
	COL PCT	.9%	4.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
	TOT PCT	.4%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
PE	COUNT	0	0	1	0	0	1
	EXP VAL	.4	.1	.3	.1	.1	
	ROW PCT	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%
	COL PCT	.0%	.0%	1.7%	.0%	.0%	
	TOT PCT	.0%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.0%	
PO	COUNT	3	0	0	0	0	3
	EXP VAL	1.3	.3	.8	.3	.3	
	ROW PCT	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.3%
	COL PCT	2.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
	TOT PCT	1.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
PR	COUNT	0	1	0	0	0	1
	EXP VAL	.4	.1	.3	.1	.1	
	ROW PCT	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%
	COL PCT	.0%	4.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
	TOT PCT	.0%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
SA	COUNT	1	0	0	2	0	3
	EXP VAL	1.3	.3	.8	.3	.3	
	ROW PCT	33.3%	.0%	.0%	66.7%	.0%	1.3%
	COL PCT	.9%	.0%	.0%	8.3%	.0%	
	TOT PCT	.4%	.0%	.0%	.8%	.0%	
SP	COUNT	0	3	0	0	0	3
	EXP VAL	1.3	.3	.8	.3	.3	
	ROW PCT	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.3%
	COL PCT	.0%	13.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
	TOT PCT	.0%	1.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
(CONTINUED)	COLUMN TOTAL	106	23	60	24	24	237
		44.7%	9.7%	25.3%	10.1%	10.1%	100.0%

TABLE 59 -- Continued

CROSSTABULATION OF CTRY COUNTRY-INDIVIDUAL BY NOTS SUPPLY STATUS

CTRY	NOTS: SUPPLY 1	NOT AVAIL 2	NOT OWND 3	VOL/PT NOT OWNED 4	OTHER 5	ROW TOTAL
SS	3	2	6	0	1	12
	5.4	1.2	3.0	1.2	1.2	5.1%
	25.0%	16.7%	50.0%	.0%	8.3%	
	2.8%	8.7%	10.0%	.0%	4.2%	
	1.3%	.8%	2.5%	.0%	.4%	
SW	0	0	1	0	0	1
	.4	.1	.3	.1	.1	.4%
	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	
	.0%	.0%	1.7%	.0%	.0%	
	.0%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.0%	
TH	0	0	1	0	0	1
	.4	.1	.3	.1	.1	.4%
	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	
	.0%	.0%	1.7%	.0%	.0%	
	.0%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.0%	
UK	7	2	6	1	3	19
	8.5	1.8	4.8	1.9	1.9	8.0%
	36.8%	10.5%	31.6%	5.3%	15.8%	
	6.6%	8.7%	10.0%	4.2%	12.5%	
	3.0%	.8%	2.5%	.4%	1.3%	
COLUMN TOTAL	106	23	60	24	24	237
	44.7%	9.7%	25.3%	10.1%	10.1%	100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
162.50904	108	0.0005	0.097	130 OF 140 (92.9%)

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH CTRY DEPENDENT	WITH NOTS DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.09470	0.0	0.19084
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.15735	0.12799	0.20418
SOMERS' D	0.06513	0.06855	0.06205

TABLE 59 -- Continued

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.41403	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.63779	
KENDALL'S TAU B	0.06522	0.1083
KENDALL'S TAU C	0.06049	0.1083
GAMMA	0.08607	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS - 0

TABLE 59 -- Continued

CROSSTABULATION OF LIBY LIBRARY TYPE BY NOTS SUPPLY STATUS

TABLE 60

REASONS FOR NON-SUPPLY -- BY KIND OF LIBRARY

LIBY	COUNT / EXP VAL / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	NOTS 2 NOT AVAIL	3 NOT OWNED	4 VOL/PT N OT OWNED	5 OTHER	ROW TOTAL
1 ACAD		6	26	15	10	57
		9.1	27.8	11.5	8.6	47.9%
		10.5%	45.6%	26.3%	17.5%	
		31.6%	44.8%	62.5%	55.6%	
		5.0%	21.8%	12.6%	8.4%	
2 NAT, CENT AGEN		4	15	7	2	28
		4.5	13.6	5.6	4.2	23.5%
		14.3%	53.6%	25.0%	7.1%	
		21.1%	25.9%	29.2%	11.1%	
		3.4%	12.6%	5.9%	1.7%	
3 SPEC, PUB		9	17	2	6	34
		5.4	16.6	6.9	5.1	28.6%
		26.5%	50.0%	5.9%	17.6%	
		47.4%	29.3%	8.3%	33.3%	
		7.6%	14.3%	1.7%	5.0%	
COLUMN TOTAL		19 16.0%	58 48.7%	24 20.2%	18 15.1%	119 100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
10.09080	6	0.1209	4.235	2 OF 12 (16.7%)

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH LIBY DEPENDENT	WITH NOTS DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.02439	0.04839	0.0
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.04139	0.04535	0.03807
SOMERS' D	-0.17463	-0.16946	-0.18012
ETA		0.24875	0.17569

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STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.20591	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.27959	
KENDALL'S TAU B	-0.17471	0.0154
KENDALL'S TAU C	-0.17117	0.0154
PEARSON'S R	-0.17204	0.0307
GAMMA	-0.26544	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 118

TABLE 60 -- Continued

CROSSTABULATION OF IMGR COUNTRY OF IMPRINT-GROUPED BY SUPL REQUEST SATISFIED

IMGR	COUNT / EXP VAL / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	SUPL NO (0)	SUPL YES (1)	ROW TOTAL
2 USA		63	38	101
		55.8	45.2	42.6%
		62.4%	37.6%	
		48.1%	35.8%	
		26.6%	16.0%	
3 UCLA		24	36	60
		33.2	26.8	25.3%
		40.0%	60.0%	
		18.3%	34.0%	
		10.1%	15.2%	
4 OTHER		44	32	76
		42.0	34.0	32.1%
		57.9%	42.1%	
		33.6%	30.2%	
		18.6%	13.5%	
COLUMN TOTAL		131	106	237
		55.3%	44.7%	100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
7.93401	2	0.0189	26.835	NONE

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH IMGR DEPENDENT	WITH SUPL DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.04959	0.0	0.11321
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.01897	0.01555	0.02433
SOMERS' D	0.05494	0.06366	0.04832
ETA		0.05126	0.18297

TABLE 61

CORRELATION OF SATISFACTION WITH PLACE OF PUBLICATION

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.18297	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.17998	
KENDALL'S TAU B	0.05546	0.1837
KENDALL'S TAU C	0.06295	0.1837
PEARSON'S R	0.05126	0.2161
GAMMA	0.09588	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS - 0

TABLE 61 -- Continued

CROSSTABULATION OF IMGR COUNTRY OF IMPRINT-GROUPED BY NOTS SUPPLY STATUS

IMGR	COUNT / EXP VAL / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	NOTS 2 NOT AVAIL	3 NOT OWNED	4 VOL/PT N OT OWNED	5 OTHER	ROW TOTAL
2 USA		8	34	11	10	63
		11.1	28.9	11.5	11.5	48.1%
		12.7%	54.0%	17.5%	15.9%	
		34.8%	56.7%	45.8%	41.7%	
		6.1%	26.0%	8.4%	7.6%	
3 UCLA		11	8	0	5	24
		4.2	11.0	4.4	4.4	18.3%
		45.8%	33.3%	.0%	20.8%	
		47.8%	13.3%	.0%	20.8%	
		8.4%	6.1%	.0%	3.8%	
4 OTHER		4	18	13	9	44
		7.7	20.2	8.1	8.1	33.6%
		9.1%	40.9%	29.5%	20.5%	
		17.4%	30.0%	54.2%	37.5%	
		3.1%	13.7%	9.9%	6.9%	
COLUMN TOTAL		23 17.6%	60 45.8%	24 18.3%	24 18.3%	131 100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
23.38122	6	0.0007	4.214	3 OF 12 (25.0%)

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH IMGR DEPENDENT	WITH NOTS DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.05755	0.07353	0.04225

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.29873	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 106

TABLE 12

CORRELATION OF PLACE OF PUBLICATION WITH REASONS FOR NON-SUPPLY

273

22 MAY 86 INTERNATIONAL LENDING REQUEST STUDY
18:51:40 U C L A / O A C IBM 370/3090 MVS/XA

CROSSTABULATION OF IMGR COUNTRY OF IMPRINT-GROUPED BY IMDA DATE OF IMPRINT
CONTROLLING FOR.. SUPL REQUEST SATISFIED VALUE = 0. NO

IMGR	COUNT / EXP VAL / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	IMDA 1 1980+	2 1970-197	3 PRE1970	4 NO DATE	ROW TOTAL
2 USA		19	26	16	2	63
		19.7	22.6	18.8	1.9	48.1%
		30.2%	41.3%	25.4%	3.2%	
		46.3%	55.3%	41.0%	50.0%	
		14.5%	19.8%	12.2%	1.5%	
3 UCLA		8	9	7	0	24
		7.5	8.6	7.1	.7	18.3%
		33.3%	37.5%	29.2%	.0%	
		19.5%	19.1%	17.9%	.0%	
		6.1%	6.9%	5.3%	.0%	
4 OTHER		14	12	16	2	44
		13.8	15.8	13.1	1.3	33.6%
		31.8%	27.3%	36.4%	4.5%	
		34.1%	25.5%	41.0%	50.0%	
		10.7%	9.2%	12.2%	1.5%	
COLUMN TOTAL		41 31.3%	47 35.9%	39 29.8%	4 3.1%	131 100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
3.60477	6	0.7300	0.733	3 OF 12 (25.0%)

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH IMGR DEPENDENT	WITH IMDA DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.02632	0.0	0.04762

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.11730	

TABLE 63
CORRELATION OF PLACE AND DATE OF PUBLICATION FOR REQUESTS NOT SATISFIED

CROSSTABULATION OF IMGR COUNTRY OF IMPRINT-GROUPED BY IMDA DATE OF IMPRINT
CONTROLLING FOR.. SUPL REQUEST SATISFIED VALUE = 1. YES

IMGR	IMDA: 1980+ (1)	1970-197 9 (2)	PRE1970 (3)	ROW TOTAL
2 USA	19	14	5	38
	13.6	16.5	7.9	35.8%
	50.0%	36.8%	13.2%	
	50.0%	30.4%	22.7%	
	17.9%	13.2%	4.7%	
3 UCLA	8	21	7	36
	12.9	15.6	7.5	34.0%
	22.2%	58.3%	19.4%	
	21.1%	45.7%	31.8%	
	7.5%	19.8%	6.6%	
4 OTHER	11	11	10	32
	11.5	13.9	6.6	30.2%
	34.4%	34.4%	31.3%	
	28.9%	23.9%	45.5%	
	10.4%	10.4%	9.4%	
COLUMN TOTAL	38	46	22	106
	35.8%	43.4%	20.8%	100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
9.61867	4	0.0474	6.642	NONE

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH IMGR DEPENDENT	WITH IMDA DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.13281	0.17647	0.08333

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.21300	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

TABLE 64

CORRELATION OF PLACE AND DATE OF PUBLICATION FOR SATISFIED REQUESTS

284

15 MAY 86 INTERNATIONAL LENDING REQUEST STUDY
19:55:18 U C L A / O A C IBM 370/3090 MVS/XA

PAYT WILLINGNESS TO PAY

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
$0	1	134	56.5	56.5	56.5
TO $10	2	16	6.8	6.8	63.3
$10+	3	39	16.5	16.5	79.7
YES, BUT NO AMOUNT	4	48	20.3	20.3	100.0
	TOTAL	237	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 237 MISSING CASES 0

TABLE 65

CROSSTABULATION OF PAYT WILLINGNESS TO PAY BY CTGP COUNTRY-GROUPED

PAYT	CTGP: CANADA (1)	EUROPE, AUST, NZ (2)	LAT AM, ASIA, AF (3)	ROW TOTAL
1 $0	56	52	26	134
	58.8	48.1	27.1	56.5%
	41.8%	38.8%	19.4%	
	53.8%	61.2%	54.2%	
	23.6%	21.9%	11.0%	
2 TO $10	14	1	1	16
	7.0	5.7	3.2	6.8%
	87.5%	6.3%	6.3%	
	13.5%	1.2%	2.1%	
	5.9%	.4%	.4%	
3 $10+	21	18	0	39
	17.1	14.0	7.9	16.5%
	53.8%	46.2%	.0%	
	20.2%	21.2%	.0%	
	8.9%	7.6%	.0%	
4 YES, BUT NO AMOU	13	14	21	48
	21.1	17.2	9.7	20.3%
	27.1%	29.2%	43.8%	
	12.5%	16.5%	43.8%	
	5.5%	5.9%	8.9%	
COLUMN TOTAL	104	85	48	237
	43.9%	35.9%	20.3%	100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
39.60749	6	0.0000	3.241	1 OF 12 (8.3%)

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH PAYT DEPENDENT	WITH CTGP DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.03390	0.0	0.06015
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.08849	0.08565	0.09152
SOMERS' D	0.06656	0.06498	0.06821
ETA		0.13377	0.34678

TABLE 66

WILLINGNESS TO PAY -- BY GROUPED COUNTRIES

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.28907	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.37840	
KENDALL'S TAU B	0.06658	0.1258
KENDALL'S TAU C	0.06217	0.1258
PEARSON'S R	0.11213	0.0425
GAMMA	0.10547	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

TABLE 66 -- Continued

CROSSTABULATION OF CTRY COUNTRY-INDIVIDUAL BY PAYT WILLINGNESS TO PAY

TABLE 67

WILLINGNESS TO PAY -- BY INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES

CTRY	COUNT / EXP VAL / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	PAYT $0 1	TO $10 2	$10+ 3	YES, BUT NO AMOU 4	ROW TOTAL
AL		10	1	4	1	16
		9.0	1.1	2.6	3.2	6.8%
		62.5%	6.3%	25.0%	6.3%	
		7.5%	6.3%	10.3%	2.1%	
		4.2%	.4%	1.7%	.4%	
AU		0	0	1	0	1
		.6	.1	.2	.2	.4%
		.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	
		.0%	.0%	2.6%	.0%	
		.0%	.0%	.4%	.0%	
BR		0	0	0	2	2
		1.1	.1	.3	.4	.8%
		.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	
		.0%	.0%	.0%	4.2%	
		.0%	.0%	.0%	.8%	
CA		56	14	21	13	104
		58.8	7.0	17.1	21.1	43.9%
		53.8%	13.5%	20.2%	12.5%	
		41.8%	87.5%	53.8%	27.1%	
		23.6%	5.9%	8.9%	5.5%	
CH		1	0	0	0	1
		.6	.1	.2	.2	.4%
		100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
		.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
		.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
DK		6	0	1	2	9
		5.1	.6	1.5	1.8	3.8%
		66.7%	.0%	11.1%	22.2%	
		4.5%	.0%	2.6%	4.2%	
		2.5%	.0%	.4%	.8%	
(CONTINUED)	COLUMN TOTAL	134 56.5%	16 6.8%	39 16.5%	48 20.3%	237 100.0%

CROSSTABULATION OF CTRY COUNTRY-INDIVIDUAL BY PAYT WILLINGNESS TO PAY

CTRY		PAYT $0 (1)	TO $10 (2)	$10+ (3)	YES, BUT NO AMOU (4)	ROW TOTAL
FI	COUNT	1	0	0	0	1
	EXP VAL	.6	.1	.2	.2	.4%
	ROW PCT	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
	COL PCT	.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
	TOT PCT	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
FR	COUNT	3	0	0	1	4
	EXP VAL	2.3	.3	.7	.8	1.7%
	ROW PCT	75.0%	.0%	.0%	25.0%	
	COL PCT	2.2%	.0%	.0%	2.1%	
	TOT PCT	1.3%	.0%	.0%	.4%	
GE	COUNT	5	0	0	0	5
	EXP VAL	2.8	.3	.8	1.0	2.1%
	ROW PCT	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
	COL PCT	3.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
	TOT PCT	2.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
HK	COUNT	1	1	0	0	2
	EXP VAL	1.1	.1	.3	.4	.8%
	ROW PCT	50.0%	50.0%	.0%	.0%	
	COL PCT	.7%	6.3%	.0%	.0%	
	TOT PCT	.4%	.4%	.0%	.0%	
HU	COUNT	1	0	0	0	1
	EXP VAL	.6	.1	.2	.2	.4%
	ROW PCT	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
	COL PCT	.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
	TOT PCT	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
IN	COUNT	1	0	0	0	1
	EXP VAL	.6	.1	.2	.2	.4%
	ROW PCT	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
	COL PCT	.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
	TOT PCT	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
(CONTINUED)	COLUMN TOTAL	134	16	39	48	237
		56.5%	6.8%	16.5%	20.3%	100.0%

TABLE 67 -- Continued

CROSSTABULATION OF CTRY COUNTRY-INDIVIDUAL BY PAYT WILLINGNESS TO PAY

TABLE 67 -- Continued

CTRY	COUNT / EXP VAL / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	PAYT $0 1	TO $10 2	$10+ 3	YES, BUT NO AMOU 4	ROW TOTAL
IS		0	0	0	1	1
		.6	.1	.2	.2	.4%
		.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	
		.0%	.0%	.0%	2.1%	
		.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%	
IT		3	0	0	0	3
		1.7	.2	.5	.6	1.3%
		100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
		2.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
		1.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
JP		0	0	0	10	10
		5.7	.7	1.6	2.0	4.2%
		.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	
		.0%	.0%	.0%	20.8%	
		.0%	.0%	.0%	4.2%	
KO		0	0	0	1	1
		.6	.1	.2	.2	.4%
		.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	
		.0%	.0%	.0%	2.1%	
		.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%	
MX		15	0	0	6	21
		11.9	1.4	3.5	4.3	8.9%
		71.4%	.0%	.0%	28.6%	
		11.2%	.0%	.0%	12.5%	
		6.3%	.0%	.0%	2.5%	
NO		7	0	0	1	8
		4.5	.5	1.3	1.6	3.4%
		87.5%	.0%	.0%	12.5%	
		5.2%	.0%	.0%	2.1%	
		3.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%	
(CONTINUED)	COLUMN TOTAL	134 56.5%	16 6.8%	39 16.5%	48 20.3%	237 100.0%

CROSSTABULATION OF CTRY COUNTRY-INDIVIDUAL BY PAYT WILLINGNESS TO PAY

CTRY	COUNT / EXP VAL / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	PAYT $0 (1)	TO $10 (2)	$10+ (3)	YES, BUT NO AMOU (4)	ROW TOTAL
NZ		2	0	0	0	2
		1.1	.1	.3	.4	.8%
		100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
		1.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
		.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
PE		1	0	0	0	1
		.6	.1	.2	.2	.4%
		100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
		.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
		.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
PO		0	0	0	3	3
		1.7	.2	.5	.6	1.3%
		.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	
		.0%	.0%	.0%	6.3%	
		.0%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	
PR		1	0	0	0	1
		.6	.1	.2	.2	.4%
		100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
		.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
		.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
SA		2	0	0	1	3
		1.7	.2	.5	.6	1.3%
		66.7%	.0%	.0%	33.3%	
		1.5%	.0%	.0%	2.1%	
		.8%	.0%	.0%	.4%	
SP		0	0	0	3	3
		1.7	.2	.5	.6	1.3%
		.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	
		.0%	.0%	.0%	6.3%	
		.0%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	
(CONTINUED)	COLUMN TOTAL	134 56.5%	16 6.8%	39 16.5%	48 20.3%	237 100.0%

TABLE 67 -- Continued

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CROSSTABULATION OF CTRY COUNTRY-INDIVIDUAL BY PAYT WILLINGNESS TO PAY

CTRY	PAYT: $0 (1)	TO $10 (2)	$10+ (3)	YES, BUT NO AMOU (4)	ROW TOTAL
SS	12	0	0	0	12
	6.8	.8	2.0	2.4	5.1%
	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
	9.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
	5.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
SW	0	0	0	1	1
	.6	.1	.2	.2	.4%
	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	
	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.1%	
	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%	
TH	1	0	0	0	1
	.6	.1	.2	.2	.4%
	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
	.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
UK	5	0	12	2	19
	10.7	1.3	3.1	3.8	8.0%
	26.3%	.0%	63.2%	10.5%	
	3.7%	.0%	30.8%	4.2%	
	2.1%	.0%	5.1%	.8%	
COLUMN TOTAL	134	16	39	48	237
	56.5%	6.8%	16.5%	20.3%	100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
173.20089	81	0.0000	0.068	102 OF 112 (91.1%)

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH CTRY DEPENDENT	WITH PAYT DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.12288	0.0	0.28155
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.20616	0.15507	0.30744
SOMERS' D	0.03126	0.03568	0.02780

TABLE 67 -- Continued

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.49356	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.64980	
KENDALL'S TAU B	0.03150	0.2802
KENDALL'S TAU C	0.02891	0.2802
GAMMA	0.04564	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS - 0

TABLE 67 -- Continued

CROSSTABULATION OF LIBY LIBRARY TYPE BY PAYT WILLINGNESS TO PAY

TABLE 68

WILLINGNESS TO PAY -- BY REQUESTOR TYPE

LIBY	PAYT	$0 (1)	TO $10 (2)	$10+ (3)	YES, BUT NO AMOU (4)	ROW TOTAL
ACAD	1	68	11	21	19	119
		67.3	8.0	19.6	24.1	50.2%
		57.1%	9.2%	17.6%	16.0%	
		50.7%	68.8%	53.8%	39.6%	
		28.7%	4.6%	8.9%	8.0%	
NAT, CENT AGEN	2	14	0	12	12	38
		21.5	2.6	6.3	7.7	16.0%
		36.8%	.0%	31.6%	31.6%	
		10.4%	.0%	30.8%	25.0%	
		5.9%	.0%	5.1%	5.1%	
SPEC, PUB	3	42	5	6	12	65
		36.8	4.4	10.7	13.2	27.4%
		64.6%	7.7%	9.2%	18.5%	
		31.3%	31.3%	15.4%	25.0%	
		17.7%	2.1%	2.5%	5.1%	
NOT LIB	4	10	0	0	5	15
		8.5	1.0	2.5	3.0	6.3%
		66.7%	.0%	.0%	33.3%	
		7.5%	.0%	.0%	10.4%	
		4.2%	.0%	.0%	2.1%	
	COLUMN TOTAL	134	16	39	48	237
		56.5%	6.8%	16.5%	20.3%	100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
23.16671	9	0.0058	1.013	5 OF 16 (31.3%)

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH LIBY DEPENDENT	WITH PAYT DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.05188	0.05090	0.05290
SOMERS' D	-0.00313	-0.00322	-0.00305
ETA		0.15819	0.20693

15 MAY 86 INTERNATIONAL LENDING REQUEST STUDY
19:55:18 U C L A / D A C IBM 370/3090 MVS/XA

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.18051	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.29841	
KENDALL'S TAU B	-0.00313	0.4782
KENDALL'S TAU C	-0.00261	0.4782
PEARSON'S R	-0.00976	0.4406
GAMMA	-0.00495	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS - 0

TABLE 68 -- Continued

CROSSTABULATION OF LIBY LIBRARY TYPE BY PAYT WILLINGNESS TO PAY

LIBY	PAYT	$0 1	TO $10 2	$10+ 3	YES, BUT NO AMOU 4	ROW TOTAL
ACAD	1	68	11	21	19	119
		66.5	8.6	20.9	23.0	53.6%
		57.1%	9.2%	17.6%	16.0%	
		54.8%	68.8%	53.8%	44.2%	
		30.6%	5.0%	9.5%	8.6%	
NAT, CENT AGEN	2	14	0	12	12	38
		21.2	2.7	6.7	7.4	17.1%
		36.8%	.0%	31.6%	31.6%	
		11.3%	.0%	30.8%	27.9%	
		6.3%	.0%	5.4%	5.4%	
SPEC, PUB	3	42	5	6	12	65
		36.3	4.7	11.4	12.6	29.3%
		64.6%	7.7%	9.2%	18.5%	
		33.9%	31.3%	15.4%	27.9%	
		18.9%	2.3%	2.7%	5.4%	
	COLUMN TOTAL	124	16	39	43	222
		55.9%	7.2%	17.6%	19.4%	100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
17.31471	6	0.0082	2.739	2 OF 12 (16.7%)

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH LIBY DEPENDENT	WITH PAYT DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.04134	0.04430	0.03876
SOMERS' D	0.00201	0.00198	0.00204
ETA		0.09293	0.21600

TABLE 69

WILLINGNESS TO PAY --BY KIND OF LIBRARY

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.19748	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.26898	
KENDALL'S TAU B	0.00201	0.4867
KENDALL'S TAU C	0.00183	0.4867
PEARSON'S R	-0.01152	0.4322
GAMMA	0.00325	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS - 15

TABLE 69 -- Continued

CROSSTABULATION OF

LIBY LIBRARY TYPE BY PAYT WILLINGNESS TO PAY

CONTROLLING FOR..

CTGP COUNTRY-GROUPED VALUE = 1. CANADA •

LIBY	COUNT / EXP VAL / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	PAYT $0 (1)	TO $10 (2)	$10+ (3)	YES, BUT NO AMOU (4)	ROW TOTAL
1 ACAD		29	9	15	10	63
		33.9	8.5	12.7	7.9	60.6%
		46.0%	14.3%	23.8%	15.9%	
		51.8%	64.3%	71.4%	76.9%	
		27.9%	8.7%	14.4%	9.6%	
3 SPEC, PUB		27	5	6	3	41
		22.1	5.5	8.3	5.1	39.4%
		65.9%	12.2%	14.6%	7.3%	
		48.2%	35.7%	28.6%	23.1%	
		26.0%	4.8%	5.8%	2.9%	
COLUMN TOTAL		56 53.8%	14 13.5%	21 20.2%	13 12.5%	104 100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
4.38294	3	0.2230	5.125	NONE

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH LIBY DEPENDENT	WITH PAYT DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.02332	0.03228	0.01825
SOMERS' D	-0.18970	-0.16613	-0.22106
ETA		0.20529	0.20293

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.20529	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.20110	
KENDALL'S TAU B	-0.19164	0.0186
KENDALL'S TAU C	-0.21117	0.0186
PEARSON'S R	-0.20293	0.0194
GAMMA	-0.34924	

TABLE 70

WILLINGNESS OF CANADIAN LIBRARIES TO PAY

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CROSSTABULATION OF LIBY LIBRARY TYPE BY PAYT WILLINGNESS TO PAY
CONTROLLING FOR.. CTGP COUNTRY-GROUPED VALUE.. 2 EUROPE, AUST, NZ

LIBY	PAYT	$0 (1)	TO $10 (2)	$10+ (3)	YES, BUT NO AMOU (4)	ROW TOTAL
ACAD	1	27	1	6	8	42
		24.7	.6	10.4	6.3	57.5%
		64.3%	2.4%	14.3%	19.0%	
		62.8%	100.0%	33.3%	72.7%	
		37.0%	1.4%	8.2%	11.0%	
NAT, CENT AGEN	2	8	0	12	1	21
		12.4	.3	5.2	3.2	28.8%
		38.1%	.0%	57.1%	4.8%	
		18.6%	.0%	66.7%	9.1%	
		11.0%	.0%	16.4%	1.4%	
SPEC, PUB	3	8	0	0	2	10
		5.9	.1	2.5	1.5	13.7%
		80.0%	.0%	.0%	20.0%	
		18.6%	.0%	.0%	18.2%	
		11.0%	.0%	.0%	2.7%	
COLUMN TOTAL		43	1	18	11	73
		58.9%	1.4%	24.7%	15.1%	100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
18.61268	6	0.0049	0.137	6 OF 12 (50.0%)

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH LIBY DEPENDENT	WITH PAYT DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.16393	0.19355	0.13333
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.14017	0.14403	0.13652
SOMERS' D	0.02509	0.02505	0.02513
ETA		0.12990	0.19001

TABLE 71

WILLINGNESS OF EUROPEAN, AUSTRALIAN, AND NEW ZEALAND LIBRARIES TO PAY

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.35705	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.45074	
KENDALL'S TAU B	0.02509	0.4080
KENDALL'S TAU C	0.02139	0.4080
PEARSON'S R	-0.00499	0.4833
CONDITIONAL GAMMA	0.04139	

TABLE 71 -- Continued

15 MAY 86 INTERNATIONAL LENDING REQUEST STUDY
19:55:19 U C L A / O A C IBM 370/3090 MVS/XA

CROSSTABULATION OF LIBY LIBRARY TYPE BY PAYT WILLINGNESS TO PAY
CONTROLLING FOR.. CTGP COUNTRY-GROUPED VALUE = 2. EUROPE, AUST, NZ

LIBY	COUNT / EXP VAL / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	PAYT $0 1	TO $10 2	$10+ 3	YES, BUT NO AMOU 4	ROW TOTAL
1 ACAD		27	1	6	8	42
		25.7	.5	8.9	6.9	49.4%
		64.3%	2.4%	14.3%	19.0%	
		51.9%	100.0%	33.3%	57.1%	
		31.8%	1.2%	7.1%	9.4%	
2 NAT, CENT AGEN		8	0	12	1	21
		12.8	.2	4.4	3.5	24.7%
		38.1%	.0%	57.1%	4.8%	
		15.4%	.0%	66.7%	7.1%	
		9.4%	.0%	14.1%	1.2%	
3 SPEC, PUB		8	0	0	2	10
		6.1	.1	2.1	1.6	11.8%
		80.0%	.0%	.0%	20.0%	
		15.4%	.0%	.0%	14.3%	
		9.4%	.0%	.0%	2.4%	
4 NOT LIB		9	0	0	3	12
		7.3	.1	2.5	2.0	14.1%
		75.0%	.0%	.0%	25.0%	
		17.3%	.0%	.0%	21.4%	
		10.6%	.0%	.0%	3.5%	
COLUMN TOTAL		52 61.2%	1 1.2%	18 21.2%	14 16.5%	85 100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
24.82447	9	0.0032	0.118	10 OF 16 (62.5%)

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH LIBY DEPENDENT	WITH PAYT DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.13158	0.13953	0.12121
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.14270	0.12850	0.16044
SOMERS' D	-0.02097	-0.02300	-0.01926
ETA		0.15111	0.18366

TABLE 72

WILLINGNESS OF EUROPEAN, AUSTRALIAN,, AND NEW ZEALAND REQUESTORS TO PAY

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.31201	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.47543	
KENDALL'S TAU B	-0.02105	0.4141
KENDALL'S TAU C	-0.01698	0.4141
PEARSON'S R	-0.04985	0.3251
GAMMA	-0.03348	

TABLE 72 -- Continued

CROSSTABULATION OF LIBY LIBRARY TYPE BY PAYT WILLINGNESS TO PAY
CONTROLLING FOR.. CTGP COUNTRY-GROUPED VALUE = 3. LAT AM, ASIA, AFR

LIBY	PAYT: $0 (1)	TO $10 (2)	YES, BUT NO AMOU (4)	ROW TOTAL
1 ACAD	12	1	1	14
	7.6	.3	6.1	29.2%
	85.7%	7.1%	7.1%	
	46.2%	100.0%	4.8%	
	25.0%	2.1%	2.1%	
2 NAT, CENT AGEN	6	0	11	17
	9.2	.4	7.4	35.4%
	35.3%	.0%	64.7%	
	23.1%	.0%	52.4%	
	12.5%	.0%	22.9%	
3 SPEC, PUB	7	0	7	14
	7.6	.3	6.1	29.2%
	50.0%	.0%	50.0%	
	26.9%	.0%	33.3%	
	14.6%	.0%	14.6%	
4 NOT LIB	1	0	2	3
	1.6	.1	1.3	6.3%
	33.3%	.0%	66.7%	
	3.8%	.0%	9.5%	
	2.1%	.0%	4.2%	
COLUMN TOTAL	26	1	21	48
	54.2%	2.1%	43.8%	100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
12.88380	6	0.0449	0.063	6 OF 12 (50.0%)

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH LIBY DEPENDENT	WITH PAYT DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.24528	0.22581	0.27273
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.15145	0.12228	0.19890
SOMERS' D	0.29286	0.34570	0.25403
ETA		0.36947	0.47251

TABLE 73

WILLINGNESS OF LATIN AMERICAN, ASIAN, AND AFRICAN REQUESTORS TO PAY

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15 MAY 86 INTERNATIONAL LENDING REQUEST STUDY
19:55:19 U C L A / D A C IBM 370/3090 MVS/XA

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.36634	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.46001	
KENDALL'S TAU B	0.29634	0.0136
KENDALL'S TAU C	0.26693	0.0136
PEARSON'S R	0.32764	0.0115
GAMMA	0.45455	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

TABLE 73 -- Continued

CROSSTABULATION OF LIBY LIBRARY TYPE BY PAYT WILLINGNESS TO PAY
CONTROLLING FOR.. CTGP COUNTRY-GROUPED VALUE.. 3 LAT AM, ASIA, AFR

LIBY	PAYT: $0 (1)	TO $10 (2)	YES, BUT NO AMOU (4)	ROW TOTAL
1 ACAD	12	1	1	14
	7.8	.3	5.9	31.1%
	85.7%	7.1%	7.1%	
	48.0%	100.0%	5.3%	
	26.7%	2.2%	2.2%	
2 NAT, CENT AGEN	6	0	11	17
	9.4	.4	7.2	37.8%
	35.3%	.0%	64.7%	
	24.0%	.0%	57.9%	
	13.3%	.0%	24.4%	
3 SPEC, PUB	7	0	7	14
	7.8	.3	5.9	31.1%
	50.0%	.0%	50.0%	
	28.0%	.0%	36.8%	
	15.6%	.0%	15.6%	
COLUMN TOTAL	25	1	19	45
	55.6%	2.2%	42.2%	100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
12.15656	4	0.0162	0.311	3 OF 9 (33.3%)

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH LIBY DEPENDENT	WITH PAYT DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.25000	0.25000	0.25000
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.16676	0.14245	0.20108
SOMERS' D	0.29051	0.33333	0.25744
ETA		0.37296	0.47506

TABLE 74

WILLINGNESS OF LATIN AMERICAN, ASIAN, AND AFRICAN LIBRARIES TO PAY

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.36752	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.46118	
KENDALL'S TAU B	0.29294	0.0187
KENDALL'S TAU C	0.25630	0.0187
PEARSON'S R	0.32579	0.0145
CONDITIONAL GAMMA	0.45646	
ZERO-ORDER GAMMA	0.00325	
FIRST - ORDER PARTIAL GAMMA	-0.12278	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 15

TABLE 74 -- Continued

CROSSTABULATION OF PAYT WILLINGNESS TO PAY BY SUPL REQUEST SATISFIED
CONTROLLING FOR.. HELD UCLA HOLDINGS VALUE = 1. YES

TABLE 75

CORRELATION OF SATISFACTION AND WILLINGNESS TO PAY

-- FOR UCLA HOLDINGS

PAYT	SUPL NO (0)	SUPL YES (1)	ROW TOTAL
1 $0	44	52	96
	37.5	58.5	55.2%
	45.8%	54.2%	
	64.7%	49.1%	
	25.3%	29.9%	
2 TO $10	3	10	13
	5.1	7.9	7.5%
	23.1%	76.9%	
	4.4%	9.4%	
	1.7%	5.7%	
3 $10+	8	22	30
	11.7	18.3	17.2%
	26.7%	73.3%	
	11.8%	20.8%	
	4.6%	12.6%	
4 YES, BUT NO AMOU	13	22	35
	13.7	21.3	20.1%
	37.1%	62.9%	
	19.1%	20.8%	
	7.5%	12.6%	
COLUMN TOTAL	68	106	174
	39.1%	60.9%	100.0%

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.< 5
5.23432	3	0.1554	5.080	NONE

STATISTIC	SYMMETRIC	WITH PAYT DEPENDENT	WITH SUPL DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT	0.01712	0.01355	0.02324
SOMERS' D	0.11331	0.13041	0.10018
ETA		0.11017	0.17344

STATISTIC	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CRAMER'S V	0.17344	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.17089	
KENDALL'S TAU B	0.11430	0.0545
KENDALL'S TAU C	0.12419	0.0545
PEARSON'S R	0.11017	0.0739
GAMMA	0.21229	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

TABLE 75 -- Continued

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